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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2458

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REPORTAGE ON SADCC MEETING IN SALISBURY

Heads of State Greeted

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] Thousands of chanting and ululating Zimbabweans yesterday gave President Quett Masire a tumultuous welcome at Salisbury airport when he arrived to attend the summit meeting of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference which starts in the capital today.

President Masire, who is chairman of the SADCC, will address the meeting, to be attended by several heads of state.

The Zimbabweans at the airport broke into thunderous applause and sang revolutionary songs as the smiling president stepped out of a Lear jet which brought him from Botswana.

He was greeted on the runway by President Banda and the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe.

He was led to a dais while the national army band played Ishe Komborera Africa (God Bless Africa).

President Masire inspected a guard of honour mounted by the national army before he was entertained by traditional dancers.

The ceremony was attended by several cabinet ministers and members of the diplomatic corps.

Prince Dhlamini, the Swaziland head of state arrived in Salisbury at about 8 p. m. He was greeted by Mr Mugabe and several government ministers. Hundreds of jubilant people braved the cold weather to welcome him.

The following roads in Salisbury will be closed today from 7 a. m. to 10 a. m. and from 5.30 p. m. to 9 p. m. to ease the movement of traffic for the visiting dignitaries.

The intersection of Fifth Street and Gordon Avenue; intersection of Fourth Street and Gordon Avenue on the north side and south side of Fourth Street; north side of Third Street at the intersection with Gordon Avenue; intersection of Third Street and Stanley Avenue.

'Step Up Drive for Economic Independence'

WITHOUT economic independence, Africa will not be "truly free", the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Witness Mangwende, said last night.

Speaking at a reception for the ministers attending the summit meeting of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference which opens in Salisbury this morning, the minister urged African states to strive towards economic independence.

"Africa has now come full circle and we need to be economically independent as well. It is not only political independence which is important for

the welfare and well-being of our people."

To loud applause the minister added: "This is why SADCC is important and I am sure after the meeting we will all proceed to implement the decisions that we take at this conference."

He emphasized the need to implement last year's Lagos Plan of Action by Africa's foreign ministers to make the continent economically independent of the big powers.

Dr Mangwende told the reception that as far as the Zimbabwean Government was concerned, SADCC was a step in the "right direction" in implementing the Lagos Plan.

"Africa must try and rectify its past mistakes and become self-reliant. This is very important. I think there can be no doubt at all in our minds that we must increase our economic pace of development."

He added that through SADCC, countries in the region should be able to trade among themselves "before we do so with anyone else outside Africa".

"You know that inter-African trade is very small at the moment. We should increase it among ourselves. We must also be in control of the commanding heights of our economy by the end of this decade," he said.

Strength in Unity

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] SADCC states can achieve economic liberation only through collective self-reliance, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said yesterday.

"Alone, none of us is in the position to weather the storms and ill winds blowing on the international economic scene today; in unity we can do so," he said.

In unity the states could withstand the negative pressures of those seeking the collapse of the group's economies and the downfall of its political systems and they could forge ahead rapidly to regional prosperity and stability.

Mr Mugabe said the disadvantage of disunity was that the states could become pawns and victims; they would stagnate or at best move at snail's pace.

He urged the nine-member grouping to strengthen the existing bonds of unity and solidarity to meet the challenge of the deepening crisis of the international economy and the sharpening of the contradiction between the interests of the forces of imperialism and those of progress.

Mr Mugabe, who was addressing the second SADCC summit, recalled that the first in Lusaka last year stressed the need to improve the standard and quality of life of the people of the region and to reduce dependence particularly, but not only, on South Africa.

The latter, he added, remained a paramount objective because the present "excessive dependence on South Africa and others perpetuated exploitation".

Mr Mugabe mentioned as another constraint to the region's development the lack of progress towards restructuring the world economy. He noted that as recession

deepened, the industrialised countries seemed unable to break out of the "strait-jacket created by their own monetarist ideologies".

"With some exceptions, they seem mesmerised by economic theories which place little or no value on the human person. The effects of these irrational policies are clear for all to see: they exacerbate social conflict at home and play havoc with the economies of the Third World."

The Prime Minister pointed out that hunger, starvation, massive unemployment and underemployment in the industrialised world went hand-in-hand with equally massive under-utilisation of resources.

"The world's human, financial, technological and industrial potential remains idle because our international society is based on an unjust economic structure. The refusal of the industrialised world to countenance the massive transfer of resources which the Third World so urgently requires is morally indefensible and extremely short-sighted."

Mr Mugabe said such a transfer of resources would help to create a more balanced international economy and would in turn help to pull the industrialised world out of recession.

'Whole Region Menaced by Apartheid'

APARTHEID is "a dangerous phenomenon" that threatens and menaces the security, stability and orderly development of Southern Africa, Mr Mugabe told the SADC summit yesterday.

Accordingly, it was "an African obligation" to oppose apartheid with all the legitimate means at Africa's disposal. The freedom of the people of South Africa and Namibia was a matter of principle, morality, humanity and justice, he said.

Addressing the one-day SADC summit in Salisbury, the Prime Minister went on: "It is also a matter of great and vital interest to our region politically, strategically and economically."

Condemning the actions

of the South African Government, Mr Mugabe made it clear apartheid could not be accepted because it was politically, socially and economically an undemocratic and unjust system.

"We cannot accept or condone a system based on arrogant but spurious claims of racial superiority. We cannot accept the theory that because we are black we are thus inherently inferior to the white race."

Such a policy was utterly reprehensible because it constituted a "monstrous repudiation and denial of the human dignity of all Africans" inside and outside South Africa.

He said though SADC states were pursuing a policy of peaceful co-existence with South Africa, that country had assumed a "war-like posture" towards its neighbours. The consequences of this attitude were detrimental to the peace-loving countries of the region.

Mr Mugabe accused South Africa of recently mounting "major incursions" into three SADC states which he did not name and repeated accusations that South Africa was training "renegades and traitors" from Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Angola and Zambia.

"Hence apartheid is not, as others would have us believe, merely a domestic political issue of concern only to South Africa. It is, on the contrary, a dangerous phenomenon that threatens and menaces the security, stability, and orderly development of us all in this region," the Prime Minister said.

Botswana To Be SADCC Headquarters

The leaders of the nine-member Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference yesterday chose Botswana as headquarters of the organisation for the next three years.

Reliable Government sources said the leaders decided at the Salisbury summit that a Zimbabwean be appointed executive secretary of the SADCC. He is expected to be named shortly.

A communique issued after the one-day summit said the SADCC had decided that the responsibility for implementing its programmes should rest on the governments of member states.

"The summit also approved the establishment of a secretariat which will service meetings and ensure continuity in SADCC deliberations."

It added: "The secretariat, which will be based in Botswana and will be operational from July 1, 1982, will be headed by an executive secretary."

Government sources said Botswana would head the body for three years after which it would be moved elsewhere.

The communique said that SADCC chairman, President Masire of Botswana, paid a personal tribute to Mr Mugabe for his unwavering commitment to the principles on which the SADCC was based and for the major contribution which Zimbabwe had already made to ensure the organisation's success.

Those who attended the summit were: President Jose Eduardo dos Santos (Angola), President Masire, President Samora Machel (Mozambique), President Julius Nyerere (Tanzania), President Kenneth Kaunda (Zambia), Prime Minister Prince Mabandla Dhlamini (Swaziland), Lesotho Minister of Commerce and Industry, Dr Mooki Molapo, and Mr Mugabe.

All but Prince Dhlamini and Mr Molapo left for home last night and were seen off at Salisbury airport by President Banana, Mr Mugabe, ministers and diplomats.

The communique said the leaders expressed satisfaction with the progress made in regional co-operation since the founding of the SADCC in Lusaka in April 1980.

It also reaffirmed the nine members' total commitment to the principles embodied in the declaration--Southern Africa Towards Economic Liberation--and called on all those who share "these ideals to join them in the struggle for economic liberation, justice and peace in Southern Africa".

The leaders also noted the ratification of a convention for the Southern African Transport and Communications Commission (SATCC), based in Maputo.

This gives the commission a legal standing with its own committee of ministers and executive authority.

The commission is to ensure transport coordination and follow up, with international cooperation partners, the pledges made during the Maputo conference at which the international community promised to contribute \$650 million.

The summit noted with satisfaction that the commission was already facilitating the implementation of a large number of regional projects.

It urged all countries and institutions which pledged resources at Maputo to co-operate fully with the commission for the speedy implementation of the transport and communication systems of member states.

The leaders received a report from the council of ministers which sat on Saturday and Sunday on the various programmes allotted to each country.

"They congratulated the ministers and their officials on the speed and thoroughness with which they are implementing the Lusaka Programme of Action," said a communique.

The leaders also received a report on preparations for the next summit in Blantyre on November 19 to 22.

Beware Self-Interest, Says Masire

President Masire yesterday warned SADCC member states against allowing short-term national interests to interfere with regional goals.

The Botswana leader, who is current chairman of the nine-nation economic grouping, called for the redoubling of efforts to implement the programme of action adopted in Lusaka last year.

He described the progress made by the group so far as "encouraging", but said there was still a challenge ahead.

"Sustained co-operation depends on making sure that we do not allow short-term national interests to interfere with the achievement of regional goals, which are essential for our survival in the face of the forces which are ranged against us," he said.

He urged the meeting to watch out for those who would be more interested in dividing the group than assisting it.

"There will be those," he added, "who will be more ready to point to issues and problems which divide us than to give practical assistance for projects which we have identified as opportunities for united efforts."

Among the forces which made co-operation difficult was "our own bad habit" of seeing our development plans in isolation. Dr Masire described this habit as "most dangerous".

The pressure of coping with day-to-day problems of implementing national plans often made it difficult to think regionally. This problem was compounded by communication problems which rendered consultation difficult and time-consuming.

"We must work hard to overcome these inherited obstacles of poor communications and scarce administrative and technical resources, compounded by financial constraints and particularly foreign exchange shortages."

Looking ahead, he called for the co-ordination of industrial development and regional trade. He noted that the energy needs of the region were immense and the possibilities for energy production great.

"It is imperative that we develop a regional programme which will produce power for our industries and, as a matter of urgency, reduce the burden of energy imports on very scarce foreign exchange resources involved in meeting our energy needs."

For many this burden distorted development plans and crippled the ability to achieve diversification and balanced economies.

The SADCC had so far fought its battle for economic liberation against a background of "persistent global recession".

The group's terms of trade, which had always been unfavourable, had deteriorated because industrialised countries had continued to export their inflation.

And the measures adopted by industrialised countries to contain inflation had had consequences as damaging to the SADCC countries' welfare as the ills they were intended to cure.

With the crumbling of detente and the spilling into Africa of East-West tension, it now seemed the superpowers were looking for "new theatres in which to wage their wars of proxy", said Dr Masire.

"Africa must speak with one voice and warn the world that it will not permit the suffering of its peoples to be prolonged by the global manoeuvres of superpowers."

To the international community, President Masire said if its concern for the problems of Southern Africa was genuine, it should demonstrate this by helping to achieve the speedy solution of the Namibian problem and democratisation of South Africa.

Dependence Must End--Nyerere

The Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference demanded the right of "dignity and economic power" for the people of Namibia and South Africa, President Nyerere, said yesterday.

Delivering a vote of thanks at the end of the SADCC summit yesterday, he said: "We who have won the right to walk in dignity and who have the power to work for our own economic progress cannot fail to support our brothers and sisters in Namibia and South Africa as they struggle to obtain the same right for themselves."

The Tanzanian leader warned that the struggle for independence and racial equality in Namibia and South Africa would not be waged by the frontline states. The people in each country would have to free themselves.

"But our existence, as free states, is itself a threat to South Africa," President Nyerere said.

Apartheid

Saying that when frontline states became independent they inherited economies which were dependent on South Africa's "apartheid economy", President Nyerere urged that this dependence be reduced "as much as possible and as quickly as possible".

"We cannot change that dependence overnight. But all the time that dependence continues, racist South Africa has the ability to damage us whenever it suits the interests of apartheid to do that," he said.

He said the aim of the SADCC was not merely a greater independence from South Africa.

If apartheid rule ended tomorrow there would still be need for the states of Southern Africa to cooperate, to co-ordinate their transport systems, to fight foot-and-mouth disease together and to rationalise their industrial development.

He hoped that before long Namibia would be free and South Africa rid of apartheid and both be welcomed as members of the SADCC.

The Tanzanian leader thanked Botswana and Zimbabwe particularly for their roles in the SADCC and the work done in preparation for yesterday's summit meeting.

"Our meeting today has been a success."

Dr Nyerere added: "What we are formally endorsing today is part of the pan-African struggle for freedom and unity begun in the 1950s and 1960s."

Help Turn Dreams Into Reality—PM

The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, yesterday appealed to the international community to help SADCC countries achieve economic liberation.

Opening the second summit of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference in Salisbury, he said the assistance was required to help the member states translate their dreams into reality and plans into action programmes.

"We do not, lest we be misunderstood, see international assistance as the sole and sufficient vehicle for the realisation of our aspirations.

"Such assistance is, and should only be, supplementary to our own individual and collective efforts, initiatives and resources."

The Prime Minister referred to the abundance in the region of resources which the developed world needed and noted that due to recession many enterprises in the industrialised world were not operating to capacity and were in need of contracts.

"We are willing to come to an agreement by which our resources can be made available provided that this happens in a way consistent with our development objectives."

Mr Mugabe said the attitude of SADCC states to international co-operation was based on the recognition of overlapping interests and agreements freely negotiated between equals.

In the effort to achieve "truly Southern African" regional co-operation, SADCC states extended the hand of co-operation and friendship to both East and West, to the industrialised, the newly industrialising and to the OPEC countries.

"We do this on the clear understanding that it is we, the governments of Southern Africa, who have the right and the duty to determine regional priorities."

All friends--regardless of ideological differences--were invited to take part in the movement for the region's economic liberation. Mr Mugabe stressed that the basis of co-operation should be respect for the sovereignty and integrity of each state in the region.

He restated the SADCC states' commitment to non-alignment and rejected "the automatism of formal alliance relationships with any of the existing power blocks" and the cold war concept that the region's friends should choose its enemies and dictate the form of that friendship.

Zimbabwe Praised for Role in Regional Unity

Praise was showered on Zimbabwe yesterday for its positive contribution to the cause of regional unity and co-operation since independence.

Dr Quett Masire, President of Botswana, said in his opening speech that independent Zimbabwe had directed considerable energy and imagination into the search for regional solutions.

This was particularly so in collective measures to achieve regional food security and effective agrarian co-operation.

"We have always expected that the cause of regional co-operation in Southern Africa would be immensely enhanced by the achievement of independence and majority rule in Zimbabwe. These expectations have been amply met by the commitment and resourcefulness which Zimbabwe has brought to our collective efforts."

Dr Masire added that Zimbabwe's liberation had further strengthened the region's solidarity and greatly increased opportunities for practical co-operation.

Salisbury Air Terminal

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Mike Overmeyer and Susan Clayton]

[Text] A plan to expand Salisbury airport to become an international flight centre for Southern Africa has been laid before the Cabinet.

The decision to approve a seven-year-old plan for an international terminal or to engage new consultants to draw up a different scheme had been left to the Cabinet, a Ministry of Transport official said in Salisbury yesterday.

Meanwhile Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference member countries have decided that 60 percent — U.S.\$111 million — of the total airport and air transport bill of about U.S.\$189 million should be awarded to the development of airport rooves and fire services and a new international terminal at Salisbury airport to serve the SADC group of nine nations.

But the Transport Ministry spokesman said: "The question is whether we are going to re-engage the previous consultants or go out and look for others."

Site

The site for the new terminal building was bought out in the early seventies. It was a stretch of 222.5 ha around the former Kutaba Research Centre about 4 km west of the present airport.

Sketch design plans drawn up by S. L. Aviation Consultants of Zurich were ready by 1974.

The plans were dropped in 1975 because of a lack of foreign exchange. They included undercover access to the aircraft, taxi-ways, ample parking and access roads.

Such an airport, it was hoped, could handle about 2 000 passengers an hour — 3 million a year — and five wide-bodied jets at one time. The complex could also be extended to meet increased traffic.

The first stage was to cost about \$70 million, although this figure has not been revised since last year.

The Ministry spokesman said planning for a new airport terminal should begin in January next year and would take up to 20 months. It would cost about \$3 million.

There would be a time-lag, the spokesman said, until the Cabinet decided if old plans are to be used or new ones drawn up.

Although money had been allocated for planning, no funds had been set aside for the construction of the new international terminal building. Construction will take a minimum of 3½ years.

So far, according to SADC member states, air transport between the Southern African region and other African countries, Europe and the Near East exists to a certain extent. There are no routes to North and South America and the Far East.

An SADC document, released in Salisbury this week says that in most cases there are only one or two flights a week and that for many trips to and from the region the most convenient connection is via Johannesburg.

It says the possibility of establishing another gateway to the region by consolidating the services to Europe and developing an inter-regional network should be explored.

To improve conditions of air travel in the entire region a total of 12 SADC projects, at an estimated cost of U.S.\$189 million, have been

proposed by member states.

Overall transport and communications, regarded as vital to the region, account for U.S.\$2 000 million.

Zimbabwe Executive for Group of Nine

The SADCC's decision for a Zimbabwean to head the organisation as executive secretary is a great honour to this country, and the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, will have the final say on who will fill the post, the Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Dr. Bernard Chidzero, said last night.

Dr Chidzero who is a SADCC Ministerial Council vice-chairman, also disclosed that although Zimbabwe was hotly favoured to be the headquarters of the movement, the choice of Botswana during Monday's SADCC summit was unanimous.

"It was felt that although we are the big brother of the movement, Botswana should be honoured for being the founding member of the SADCC going back to the Arusha economic conference in 1979 as well as having provided the interim secretariat for the group," he said in an interview.

Botswana

"It was also felt that Botswana would benefit more than us because we already have a very strong economic base as well as a sound infrastructure," he said.

"But the leaders want the leadership of Zimbabwe to be recognised because we have more trained and skilled personnel hence the decision for a Zimbabwean to head the secretariat . . .

"But the man chosen will have to be qualified, competent, with good political judgment, sound administrative qualities, a good sense of diplomacy—not only a true Zimbabwean, but also a true regionalist and a Pan-Africanist, because SADCC is part of a large African grouping," the Minister said.

"Because of the importance we attach to SADCC, the appointment of the man will be a collective Cabinet decision, but the Prime Minister will have the final say."

Government sources said yesterday that the SADCC chairmanship will rotate every three years. The current chairman is President Quett Masire of Botswana.

Zimbabwe's Contribution

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Jul 81 p 8

[Article by Mike Overmeyer]

Zimbabwe's immediate contribution to the development of the Southern African region will cost more than \$112 million.

Documents released after the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference summit in Salisbury this week outline no less than 91 projects to be implemented by the nine member states this year.

All involve the first steps of an overall transport and communications programme estimated to cost more than \$1,4 billion over the next 10 years.

Initial stages already passed require an implementation of road, rail, ports and water transport, air transport, and telecommunications projects.

A major project for Zimbabwe is to revamp Salisbury international airport at a cost of about \$79 million--more than 70 percent of the total costs of the country's initial 13 development projects for 1981.

Above this Zimbabwe has been given the multi-million-dollar task of establishing the following infrastructure:

- A Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia microwave link (\$1,15 million).
- Another Francistown, Bulawayo and Livingstone microwave link (\$5,7 million).
- A joint project between Mozambique and Zimbabwe to upgrade the open wire carrier system from Beira to Umtali (\$600 000).
- An international telephone switching centre (\$1,6 million).
- Rehabilitating the Salisbury-Chirundu road in three sections (\$11,79 million).
- Rehabilitating the Salisbury-Umtali road (\$3,57 million).
- Building a road link from Matetsi to Pandamatenga (\$70 000).
- A Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Swaziland feasibility study for electrifying the railway in Southern Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Swaziland (\$500 000).
- Upgrading the road from Plumtree to the Botswana border (\$1,29 million).
- An earth station, Standard A, facing the Atlantic Ocean satellite (\$9,14 million).
- A joint study by Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Malawi into the navigability of the Zambezi and Shire Rivers (\$300 000).

The projects are in line with the four development objectives that SADCC organisers have identified and again at this week's summit meeting, promised to pursue through co-ordinated action:

- The reduction of economic dependence on South Africa.
- Forging links to create a genuine and equitable regional integration.
- Mobilising resources to promote national, interstate and regional policies.
- Concerted action to secure international co-operation within the framework of the strategy for economic liberation.

A Chinese proverb in one of the two historic documents presented to the SADCC president, Dr Quett Masire of Botswana, in Salisbury on Monday indicates clearly the thinking and realism that underlies the papers: "Even the longest journey begins with the first step."

So far multi-state and regional transport and communications projects--even excluding the Trans Kalahari Railway--are likely to cost about \$1,5 billion in the current decade.

It is by far the largest single requirement for SADCC investment.

The order of priority in the transport and communications sector is:

- Rehabilitating existing transport and communications facilities, including the major inter-state rail links.

- Establishing telecommunications links and civil aviation infrastructures.

- New road, rail, air and lake transport systems for which feasibility studies are already complete.

- Feasibility studies for further major regional road, rail, internal marine, air and ocean shipping facilities.

Other projects are in the fields of agriculture, energy, industry, trade, finance, manpower development and external co-operation.

One of the biggest transport projects concerns the expansion and development of Salisbury airport at an estimated cost of \$79 million--60 percent of the total cost of the airport's and air transport bill for the region's 12 projects.

Several studies over more than 40 years have shown that the Zambezi River could be used for navigational purposes, but the economic feasibility of such a project has not yet been proved.

The eight proposed ports and water transport projects total an estimated \$259,8 million. These are concentrated on the expansion and efficiency of Angolan, Mozambican ports and feasibility studies into the navigability of the Zambezi River.

A total of 25 telecommunications projects are also in the pipeline at an estimated total cost of \$83,69 million.

Food security is critical to the independent states of Southern Africa:

- To meet the basic human need for food.

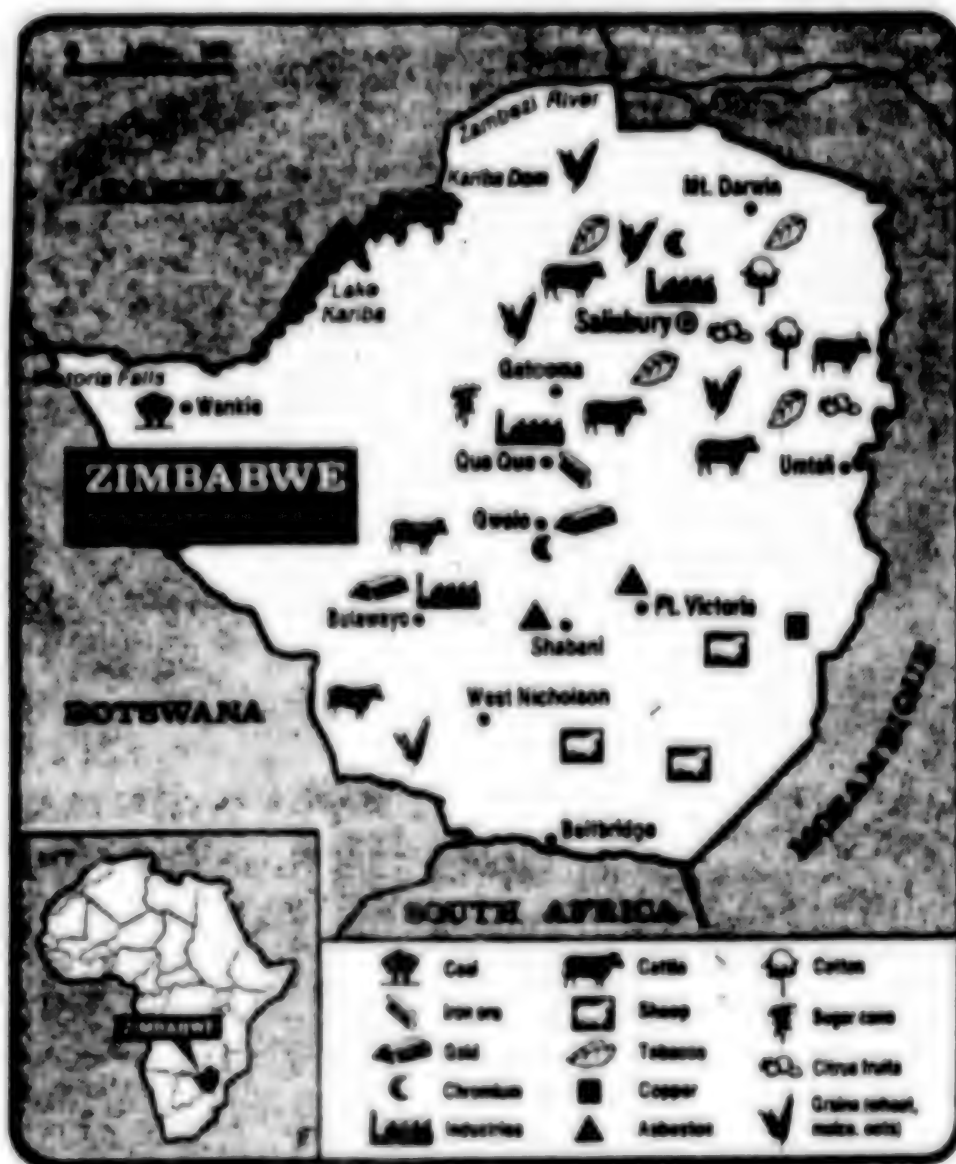
- To provide a buoyant agrarian sector including both peasant and commercial farmers.

- Reduce present heavy drains on foreign exchange imposed by basic food imports.

- An ambitious plan is on the cards to advance regional food security by action on several fronts. Initial studies and steps towards this include:

- Regional agrarian co-ordination.

- Developing a regional and national early warning system to identify impending food shortages.
- A regional data bank to allow storage and quick retrieval of basic agricultural information.
- An inventory of agrarian and agricultural resources available or capable of development regionally or nationally.
- A regional food reserve system.
- Storage loss reduction based on identification of better techniques and development of better storage facilities in the peasant and commercial farming sectors.



ZIMBABWE—a pearl in Southern Africa—has abundant minerals and foodstuffs. 9

--Development of food processing technology, especially to increase the range of foods used and methods of preserving them.

--Improvement of regional and national infrastructures for marketing, including procurement, transportation, storage and distribution.

--Exploring possible regional action to co-ordinate food aid.

Of the total 475,2 million ha of land available in the region, only 23 million ha are arable--less than 5 percent of the total. The average number of inhabitants per ha of arable land is 2,4.

The United States has offered help on two of the food security projects--facilities for easy exchange of food availability information among the nine nations and an early warning system to anticipate the need for certain food imports.

Denmark and Canada are interested in financing a feasibility study on a regional institute of food technology, while the EEC and Commonwealth secretariat are likely to have a hand in other food projects.

CSO: 4700/224

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

PETROL PRICE RISES EXPLAINED--South African officials at last week's interstate committee meeting on oil held in Maseru, Lesotho attributed the recent increase in the prices of petroleum products to the hardening of the United States dollar against other currencies. Countries represented at the meeting were Botswana, Lesotho, South Africa and Swaziland. A member of the Swazi delegation to the conference told the TIMES the price increases were not at all due to the shortage in the supply of petroleum products. He stated that South Africa reported to the committee that the US dollar was also strengthening against the Rand, the currency used by the four Southern African states to pay for their petroleum supplies. Last week's sharp rises in the price of petrol sparked angry reactions from some motorists who expressed their disgust at the rises only a few weeks after the oil producing countries had decided not to raise the price of their products. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 15 Jul 81 p 2]

CSO: 4700/227

OIL, COFFEE PRICE FALL AFFECTS NATIONAL TARGETS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 17 Jul 81 p 13

[Text]

LISBON: Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has said falling world prices for Angola's main export commodities have forced the Government to scale down its economic targets.

The Angolan news agency Angop said yesterday that President dos Santos had announced changes in Angola's national plan due to the falling price of oil and coffee on world markets.

He told the country's one-party Parliament yesterday that Angolan crude, which was selling earlier this year at 38.75 dollars per barrel, had suffered a six-dollar price cut and coffee prices had fallen 52 percent over the 12th months since June 1980.

The Angolan Energy Minister Mr Pedro van Dunem, said in Lisbon last week that Angolan oil production was currently running at about 130 000 barrels per day.

Oil revenues were expected to account for 81 percent of

Angola's foreign currency receipts this year and coffee for six percent.

President dos Santos also said that pay rises in Angola had to be linked to improvements in productivity.

Reviewing Angola's economic situation, the President said that Luanda's port was still congested with shipping, although productivity at the southern ports of Lobito and Mocimboa was satisfactory.

Port hold-ups in Luanda were affecting the delivery of essential foodstuffs to Angola's northern provinces and better organisation for moving goods in and out of the port of Luanda was required, he said.

A pilot scheme to boost agricultural production and ensure the regular supply of consumer goods to farmers had shown encouraging results, the President said. — Sapa Reuter

CSO: 4700/222

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO POLAND'S KANIA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] The president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, sent a congratulatory message to the secretary general of the Polish United Workers' Party, Stanislaw Kania, and to the delegates to the Ninth Extraordinary Congress which opened yesterday.

The following is the text of the message of the Angolan chief of state:

Comrade Secretary General,

Comrade delegates,

In the name of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and on behalf of the Angolan people and myself, I have the honor of addressing warm greetings to all the militants of the Polish United Workers' Party on the occasion of the Ninth Extraordinary Congress.

On this occasion, I would like to recall the close ties of brotherly friendship, of solidarity and cooperation that have always existed between the MPLA-Labor Party and the Polish United Workers' Party, as well as between the Angolan and Polish peoples from the time of the difficult phase during which we conducted the armed struggle for the overthrow of Portuguese colonial fascism and the subsequent victory for national independence.

The MPLA-Labor Party, the revolutionary vanguard of the Angolan working class, and our entire people are following with special interest the events taking place in your country and the maneuvers of the imperialist circles and their agents aimed at destabilizing the process of edification and consolidation of a socialist society in the Polish homeland. These maneuvers are part of the imperialist strategy of destabilization of the socialist community countries and of all other countries that have opted for the socialist way to economic and social development, connected with the deterioration of the international situation and the arguments race.

We are convinced that through the holding of the present congress, the respected delegates will faithfully interpret the deepest aspirations of the working masses and that on the basis of a careful and impartial analysis of the present situation, they will no doubt find the most appropriate solutions to reestablish the full confidence of the people in its vanguard party, the PZPR, and that of all the militants in its central directorate, thus creating the premises for the implementation of the party's social and economic program and the consolidation of the revolutionary conquests.

Please accept the expression of my highest and fraternal consideration.

BRIEFS

INCREASED ELECTRICITY OUTPUT--"The People's Republic of Angola is proposing to double its electricity output within the next 4 years," Minister of Energy Pedro Van-Dunem (Loy) recently stated in Lisbon, noting that the lack of cadre and adequate structures is currently affecting this vital sector for the economic development of Angola. The minister of energy visited Portugal for 1 week and discussed forms of cooperation with his Portuguese counterpart Ricardo Baiao Horta, including the supply of equipment for Angola's power plants by Portuguese firms, which will also participate in the construction of energy projects in our country. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Jul 81 p 2]

ROMANIAN DELEGATION--The Romanian delegation headed by Stefan Andrei, member of the Romanian Communist Party's political bureau left Luanda yesterday after a 3-day visit. During its stay, it participated in the meetings of the third session of the mixed Angola-Romania governmental commission on cooperation, which ended with the signature of a protocol agreement on cooperation in the field of agriculture. While the meetings were taking place, the Romanian deputy minister of agriculture, Adrian Rogojanu, visited the province of Kwanza-Norte, where he noted the progress achieved in the agricultural project in the Lucala municipality, where the work is carried out and oriented by Angolan and Romanian experts. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Jul 81 p 1]

CSO: 4728/75

CAPE VERDE

BRIEFS

CUBAN CADRE TRAINING--The Socialist Republic of Cuba will assist Cape Verde in the training of cadre for the Ministry of Interior, according to a protocol agreement on cooperation signed in Havana between Julio de Carvalho, minister of interior of our country and his Cuban counterpart, Ramiro Valdez. Julio de Carvalho stated that "my visit was aimed at getting acquainted with the Cuban experience pertaining to the Ministry of Interior." (Excerpt) (Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 4 Jul 81 p 2)

CSO: 4728/76

LIBYAN TROOPS SAID TO BE BRINGING MEASURE OF PEACE

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3336, 6 Jul 81 p 1512

[Text] NIGERIA has committed itself to underwriting, to a large extent, any OAU force in Chad. Behind the façade of resolutions this is the nearest one can come to claiming any progress over Chad at the OAU. Otherwise Libya was not condemned for the presence of its military forces in Chad and it is up to President Goukhoumi to decide when the Libyans are to be asked to withdraw.

There are two distinct issues involved in the future of Chad and the continuation of a Libyan presence. First, much will depend on the ability of Goukhoumi to establish a national government that will command authority throughout the country. Secondly, if the Libyan troops are to withdraw, it will be after Goukhoumi feels sufficiently at ease at the Presidency and when the OAU has decided on who will be represented in the peace-keeping force, who will finance the force and the extent of its responsibilities. In the meantime, the Libyans remain in Chad. And, of course, there has been no mention of the Aouzou Strip across northern Chad, which the Libyans have occupied since 1973.

The problem now remains as to whether President Goukhoumi, still supported by Libya, can manage to attract the support of

other powers both within Africa and without to provide the sort of assistance that will permit him to establish a government that will have authority throughout the country. So far the traditional donors, all from the West, have proved to be remarkably averse to committing any important sums of money. France could take the lead and President Mitterrand might be more inclined to offer the sort of assistance that President Goukhoumi needs. The danger remains that Washington might succumb to Hassen Habre's anti-Libyan propaganda — from his Sudanese retreat — and increase support for Habre, thus creating an ominous parallel with the support for UNITA in Angola six years ago. Once the government in N'Djamena appears no longer to be living from hand to mouth and being fed only by Libya — as it is at present — the many civil servants who fled the capital 18 months ago will start to filter back. The creation of a national government in Chad has now become as much a technical problem as a political one.

The second issue concerns a peace-keeping force. While this is welcomed as an idea, previous experience should offer important lessons. But, more important, the problems of Chad extend far beyond the capital. It has been one of the great failings of previous attempts to solve the Chadian crisis, that analysis has concentrated on who does what in N'Djamena. It is a fact — distasteful as it might seem to some — that Libyan troops operating in the Centre and East are responsible for bringing a measure of peace throughout the country.

CHAD

BRIEFS

THIRD LIBYAN TROOP WITHDRAWAL--A third contingent of Libyan troops has been withdrawn from Chad, the official Libyan news agency JANA has reported. The agency said jubilant crowds had welcomed the returning troops at Al Abyar in Libya's Benghazi region. The JANA report did not specify how many Libyan soldiers were involved in the latest pull-out. According to JANA, a first contingent of troops was withdrawn from Chad in March, followed by a second earlier this month. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3336, 6 Jul 81 p 1560]

CSO: 4700/219

GOVERNMENT BLAMED FOR LACK OF FOREIGN SCHOLARSHIPS

Banjul THE GAMBIA OUTLOOK in English 10 Jul 81 pp 2, 3

[Article: "Offer of Foreign Scholarships to Students of Sierra Leone Universities Why Not to Gambian Students?"]

[Text] Going through the DAILY MAIL, a Sierra Leone daily newspaper, we noticed that almost all the countries which have diplomatic relationship with that country, have offered scholarships to Sierra Leone scholars who wish to further their education in various fields of study, during the 1981/82 Academic Year.

The advertisement reads: 'The Ministry of Education wishes to inform the general public that the Patrice Lumumba Peoples' Scholarships to the A.C.P. Central Committee for suitably qualified Sierra Leoneans to pursue undergraduate studies in the U.S.S.R. with effect from the 1981/82 Academic Year in the following fields of study: 1. Engineering (Mechanical), 2. Geology, 3. Physics, 4. Chemistry, 5. Mathematics, 6. Economics and 8. Philology [as printed].

If it were to the U.S.S.R. alone, we would have entertained some doubts. But it is not the Soviet Union alone that has offered scholarships. In similar veins, offer of Scholarships by the German Democratic Republic, through the Ministry of Education have been made for undergraduate in the following fields: 1. Veterinary Medicine, 2. Economics. Vocational Level: 1. Agricultural Technology (Engineering) and 2. Automobile Technology (Auto Mechanics)

The same offers are made by the Republic of China for the following subjects: 1. Architecture, 2. Medicine and 3. Veterinary Medicine. The French Government, a Western country, has also, through the S.L. Ministry of Education, which advertised the offers as hereunder:

The Ministry of Education Announces that the French Government is offering number of scholarships to suitably qualified Sierra Leoneans in the following categories.

- (A) Summer Training Scholarship
1. Improvement of French Language--2 months
 2. Pedagogical Training Courses--3 months.

(B) Long Training Scholarship

3. Post Graduate Courses in Geography, Environment, Rural Development

4. Art

9 months training in Music or in Theatre

5. Journalism

9 months training to be preceded by a 3 month training session in French Language, etc.

We wonder why such privileges are not being extended to Gambians. There are many G.C.E. students who have nothing to do but repine their lot for having nowhere to go to or, nothing to do.

It is high time our Government opened its doors to countries which are willing to help train our youths in the various fields of life if they are for the progressive development of our country.

No More Doctors Wanted For Now

We recall, about two decades ago when our colonial overlords published in the Gazette that it was not necessary for Gambians to go abroad to study medicine as there would be no room to employ them when they returned. But, in spite of the injunction, those who could afford it, went on their own. And, as providence would have it, scholarships came from foreign countries like the U.S.S.R. and the German Democratic Republic. We remember about ten or more years ago when an outstanding Gambian medical student in the G.D.R. complained that he would have nothing to do with his homeland after graduation because, when he wrote to the Gambian High Commission in London requesting financial aid to buy some books, he was deliberately turned down. Now, that student is a reputed medical specialist. He came to the Gambia a couple of years ago, but turned down all offers of taking appointment with the Gambia Government.

Today, we depend on other countries' doctors to staff our hospitals. The Gambian doctors there were mostly trained at the Socialist blocs; if they had not taken opportunity of the generosity as offered where would they be by now?

Higher Institutions of Education know no discrimination. What are being offered to Sierra Leoneans could easily be offered to Gambians. There is always room at the top. It all depends on our own Government.

CSO: 4700/226

GHANA

BRIEFS

FOOD DISTRIBUTION HANDLING CRITICIZED--The government is to release 5,000 tonnes of maize for free distribution in the Northern and Upper Regions. Mr. P.Y. Dzobo, Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, told the National Committee for Emergency Food Relief that the consignment would be stockpiled and released to famine-stricken areas when the need arose. He announced that approaches would also be made abroad for more food aid in order to increase the present stock. Mr. Dzobo said the government and donor countries had not been happy with distribution in the past. He said EEC officials who had been in Ghana had complained about misuse of vehicles for food distribution, misuse of vehicles meant for food distribution, and the sale and smuggling of food aid items. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 6 Jul 81 p 1557]

WFP LOAN--The World Food Programme (WFP) has made a \$2.9m. loan to Ghana for construction in the framework of the Upper Regional Agricultural Development Programme (URADEP). Specific projects to be undertaken are: construction of 15 new earth dams; rehabilitation of 50 dams; irrigation works from the new dams; construction of 100 low-cost houses for field extension staff, and 90 prefabricated storage warehouses. The WFP will also supply 1,610 tonnes of food items costing nearly £3m. as part payment of wages for workers. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 6 Jul 81 p 1557]

CSO: 4700/222

RICE, SUGAR SHIPMENTS WILL RELIEVE FOOD SHORTAGE

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 8 Jul 81 p 8

[Excerpts] The normalization of the distribution of food supplies, especially rice and sugar, will only take place at the end of this month, according to information received from the Ministry of Commerce, Fisheries and Artisans. According to Comrade Godinho Gomes, director general of this ministry, it is expected that 10,000 tons of rice from Pakistan and more than 1,000 tons from the Netherlands will arrive in the country by the end of July. It was stressed that these two shipments will partially solve the problem of the supply of these products, which has been registered in recent months.

Equally, the arrival of 600 tons of sugar, the first shipment of 1,800 tons purchased in France has been confirmed by the Ministry of Commerce. Meanwhile, it was decided that the small remaining quantity of sugar should be distributed to the Moslem community because of the beginning of the period of "Ramadan" last Saturday.

The Ministry of Commerce believes that July will be a difficult month, since existing stocks of rice available for distribution are equivalent to... no rice. This ministry, therefore, is studying the possibility of providing for the minimal needs of the population through the distribution of the 5,000 tons of corn granted by the WFP, which consist of two shipments of 2,200 and 2,800 tons each, with the second shipment due to arrive on 15 July. The first shipment is earmarked for the people in the northern and eastern parts of the country, as well for the people in the capital.

"With the arrival of the second shipment of corn and the purchase of flour aimed at ensuring the supply of bread, it is expected that the crisis will not be as severe as could have been expected under different circumstances," the secretary general of the Ministry of Commerce stated, affirming that at any rate, the month of July will be a difficult period.

CSO: 4728/75

BRIEFS

FARP DELEGATION TO USSR--An important government delegation from the Ministries of the Armed Forces and Interior headed by Comrade Paulo Correia, member of the Council of the Revolution and minister of armed forces, left yesterday for a working visit to the USSR. Members of the delegation included comrades Buota Na Batcha, member of the Council of the Revolution and commanding officer of the Navy, Francisco Barreto, secretary general of the Ministry of Interior, Maj Carlos Gomes, deputy commanding officer of the Air Force and Cpt Pedro Barreto. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 4 Jul 81 p 1]

PAKISTANI DELEGATION--A Pakistani delegation has been in our country since last Wednesday to study areas of cooperation with Guinea-Bissau. The head of the delegation, Nisar Hussain Khan stated that Pakistani cooperation will center on artisanal fishing, including also cadre training and rural development in the field of irrigation. The Pakistani delegation was received on Thursday by Comrade Samba Lamine Mane, accompanied by comrades Lamine Haidara, director general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Anastacio Furtado, director general of energy and Abrantes Lopes, director general of the BNG [National Bank of Guinea]. The delegation, which will remain in Bissau for one week, includes Mohiuddin, expert in development, M. H. Naseem, expert in the field of energy and Wali Dad Khan, expert in agriculture. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 4 Jul 81 p 1]

NIGERIAN OIL PURCHASE--A government delegation led by Anastacio Furtado, director general of energy, left yesterday for Nigeria to hold talks with the Nigerian Government on the conditions pertaining to the purchase of crude oil by Guinea-Bissau. Purchase of this basic product, to be shipped to a refinery in Senegal or Portugal, was requested by Minister of Foreign Affairs Victor Saude Maria. According to Comrade Anastacio Furtado, this method of purchase will be advantageous for our country, because, in addition to a lower purchase price, Guinea-Bissau will be able to sell those derivatives we do not need. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 4 Jul 81 p 8]

IDENTIFICATION CAMPAIGN--The Ministry of Interior is in the midst of conducting a campaign to identify all Guinea-Bissauan and foreign citizens in order to ensure a climate of security for the entire city of Bissau. In the course of the campaign, individuals holding the proper credentials are requesting from the people identification documents, the certificate of the national reconstruction tax payment and work ID. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 4 Jul 81 p 8]

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION SECRETARY--Comrade Francisca Pereira, member of the CSL [Supreme Struggle Committee] of the party was appointed the new national secretary of the National Commission of Guinea-Bissau Women, replacing Comrade Carmen Pereira, now minister of health and social affairs. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 8 Jul 81 p 1]

CSO: 4728/76

KENYA

BRIEFS

AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR--His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi yesterday bid farewell to the outgoing Austrian ambassador to Kenya, Dr Ernst Illsinger, who is going back to his country's foreign office in Vienna. Dr Illsinger, who has been the country's ambassador to Kenya for 5 and half years, is being succeeded by Dr Gregor Woschnagg, who arrives in Kenya today. [Excerpt]
[EA180442 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 16 Jul 81 LD/EA]

CSO: 4700/216

EFFECTIVE DATE OF PARAMILITARY FORCE ACT DECREED

Maseru GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 26 Jun 81 p 263

[Text]

GOVERNMENT NOTICE NO. 109 OF 1981

**Lesotho Paramilitary Force Act 1980 (Date of
Commencement Notice)**

In exercise of powers conferred on me by section 1 of the
Lesotho Paramilitary Force Act 1980, I,
Leabua Jonathan
Minister of Defence and Internal Security hereby appoint the 1st
day of July 1981 as the date upon which the Lesotho Paramilitary
Force Act 1980 comes into operation.

Leabua Jonathan,
Minister of Defence and Internal Security.

CSO: 4700/220

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

FRG AID--The charge d'affaires at the West German Embassy in Monrovia, Mr (Von Stuckle Burg), has said his government will continue to give assistance to Liberia. He said West Germany gives Liberia an annual assistance of \$12 million to provide better living conditions for people in rural areas, to establish training facilities as well as to carry out other infrastructural development programs. [Excerpts] [Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 15 Jul 81 AB]

CSO: 4700/215

BRIEFS

PRC AID—A protocol agreement was signed this morning at the International Cooperation Office between the PRC and Malian governments which would send a PRC medical team to Mali. By working in close collaboration with the Malian medical personnel through technical assistance and medical services at the Kati, Makala and Sikasso hospitals, the PRC medical team will participate in the government's efforts to provide adequate health services to the people by the year 2000. [Text] [Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 16 Jul 81 AB]

TALKS WITH SFRY—The deliberations of the Mali-Yugoslavia joint commission began this morning at the Amitie Hotel under the chairmanship of Boubacar Diallo, the minister of labor and civil service, who represented the minister of foreign affairs and of international cooperation. Several other ministries were represented. Among those present at the ceremony were the director general of international cooperation and his excellency the Yugoslav ambassador to Mali. In his opening speech, Mr Boubacar Diallo, on behalf of the party and the government, welcomed the Yugoslav delegation. It will be recalled that this delegation is headed by his excellency Mr Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Executive Council and federal minister. Continuing, Mr Boubacar Diallo described the Yugoslav minister's visit to Mali as a testimony of the trustworthiness of the relations between the two countries. [Excerpt] [AB201725 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 20 Jul 81]

CUBAN, YUGOSLAV DELEGATIONS—The Cuban and Yugoslav delegations who arrived in the capital yesterday will this week begin discussions aimed at reactivating the Mali-Cuba joint commission and the Mali-Yugoslavia joint commission respectively. [Text] [AB191400 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 19 Jul 81]

CSO: 4719/163

DEFECTOR'S PRESS CONFERENCE: OTHERS MAY FOLLOW EXAMPLE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Jul 81 p 8

[Article by Poen de Villiers]

[Text]

MOZAMBIQUE was preparing itself for an attack by South Africa, Lieutenant Adriano Bomba, defected pilot of the Mozambique Air Force, said at Hoesdpruit in the Eastern Transvaal on Saturday.

Lt Bomba was addressing South African and foreign journalists at his first Press conference since his dramatic flight to South Africa on July 8.

Flying a Russian-made MIG 17 fighter jet, he was intercepted by two Mirage F1 fighter jets and forced to land at Hoesdpruit Air Force Base only 45 minutes after taking off from Maputo.

Asked whether there was any military build-up in Mozambique against South Africa, he said the forces as well as the population were preparing themselves for a possible attack by South Africa.

Shelters

Among these preparations were the building of shelters and the planning of support by the civilian population to the Mozambique forces in a possible counter attack.

But Lt Bomba said he never believed South Africa was a threat to Mozambique.

"The genuine Mozambique people — they too believe that South Africa is not a threat to Mozambique."

He said the Mozambique

Government was also supporting the African National Congress.

"The Mozambique flag has a red star which means internationalism. The government funds the ANC under the banner of that red star."

He said the Mozambique government "has yet to admit openly that it allows ANC bases in the country but is afraid of South Africa crossing the border again".

Asked whether he knew of any ANC bases, he said no, because he had not seen any.

"I wouldn't like to suppose things. I only speak on facts."

Problems

Lt Bomba also said the National Resistance Movement was giving the authorities big problems in the areas where it was active.

"Beira is the place where the resistance movement has more popular acceptance."

He said in Mozambique the people were told that the resistance movement obtained assistance from South Africa, "but I have not seen any proof of this yet".

The pilot's older brother has also asked for political asylum in South Africa.

Before giving Lt Bomba the opportunity to speak to the Press, Brigadier Dries van der Lith, Chief of Air Staff Intelligence, said Mr

Boaventura Bomba, older brother of the pilot, had crossed the South African border from Swaziland with his wife and son only 30 hours after the lieutenant had landed at Hoesdpruit on July 8.

Brig Van der Lith said he had applied for permanent residence in South Africa and the matter was being dealt with by the civilian authorities.

Mr Bomba had been allowed to see his brother at Hoesdpruit, the brigadier said.

Intention

Lt Bomba said his brother had not known about his intention to defect to South Africa.

"My brother told me he had heard over the radio while he was in Swaziland that I had flown to South Africa. He wanted to know why I had done it and also came to South Africa."

Lt Bomba said his parents and sisters were still in Mozambique, but he did not think they were in danger.

The Mozambique Government does not have a concrete case against them. "This was purely my own decision."

He also denied newspaper reports that one of his sisters was married to a captain in the Mozambique Air Force: "I don't know of any of my sisters being married to an air force captain. Where did you fish that one out?"

B African

Lt Bombe also confirmed that his mother was South African born. She, however, left for Mozambique 20 years ago.

Asked whether his mother had not told him about the situation in South Africa regarding Blacks, he said: "My mother left SA 20 years ago, so what she told me was old news."

The defected pilot said Russia would probably supply Mozambique with more modern fighter aircraft — but it was not certain when.

He disclosed that Mozambique's only fighter aircraft were obsolete MIG 17 jets, while MIG 16 jets were being used for training.

"There are now only 23 MIG 17s in Mozambique — the 24th one is now in South Africa," he said. There were three of the even older MIG 15s — and now only 21 fighter pilots.

Lt Bombe said he had done only reconnaissance flights during his 120 hours' flying. "I have never used my weapons against the National Resistance Movement."

Anti-White

He denied allegations in Press reports from Mozambique that he was "violently anti-White," saying firmly: "That's a lie."

Asked what his impression was about not seeing any Black pilots in South Africa, he said: "I did not find this strange because I have not seen any White pilots in Mozambique."

However, he had been treated well by persons of the South African Air Force since his arrival on July 6. He was allowed to watch TV, listen to music and read — mostly Portuguese literature.

Lt Bombe is regarded to be in some form of "open custody" until finally a decision on his application for permanent residence. This was in the interest of his own safety, said an official spokesman.

Influence

His decision to defect could influence many other Mozambicans to do the same, Lt Bombe said.

Giving the full reasons for his defection he said he had been disillusioned and his move was politically motivated.

"I am aware that this act could awake feelings in others to do the same now that

they have seen what can be done. I'm sure my air force colleagues are not surprised... we shared the same ideals."

Lt Bombe said he had been thinking of defecting for more than a month. He said the decision was taken because he knew the situation was much different to that in Mozambique and because "I knew in South Africa I would be safe."

He did not know what to expect.

"But when I came I was actually surprised to see how Whites and Blacks interacted, because it was not at all what we were told in Mozambique."

Enlightened

"It's obvious I am not properly enlightened about White and Black relations in South Africa. It is different to the propaganda in Mozambique, what they tell us in Mozambique is a lie."

He was asked what type of life, being Black, he expected to find in South Africa. His reply was: "When I came to South Africa, I did not intend to become involved in opposition to the internal policies of the country."

Lt Bombe confirmed he had officially applied for a permanent residence permit. "My situation will be decided by the South African authorities."

He further disclosed that he would like to follow an academic career, studying at a university for "a scientific degree".

Marchal

"In 1977 when I was still in school in the 10th class (equivalent to 9th S) President Samora Marchal had a meeting with the students and informed us that the 10th and 11th classes would come to an end and the stu-

dents would be incorporated in the forces.

"This affected me and many others and then we set ourselves the question: 'Are we free to decide for ourselves?'"

Lt Bombe then joined the air force and was trained in Russia for two years and nine months.

"Once Frelimo took over, it was oppression. The people are no longer free."

No Food

"At this moment, Mozambique lives on diet of speeches by Samora Marchal. There is no food in the stores."

He said he was convinced he could still serve his country indirectly if he furthered his education. "And in the long run whatever degree I finish in the scientific field could be of value to Mozambique."

He said while he was in Russia he had been allowed access to literature banned to the normal Russian citizen.

"I then realised that there was the same type of persecution in Russia as in Mozambique."

Religious people in Mozambique were persecuted.

"They are oppressed and this particularly affects the other people."

Lt Bombe said he had been a Catholic before he joined the air force, but was not allowed to worship afterwards.

"Now I am free and a Catholic again."

Surviving

People in the lower class, he said, were not living "but are surviving what the Frelimo regime are doing to them".

The upper class in Mozambique, the lieutenant said "obviously consisted only of government members".

Lt Bombe would like to resume his flying career one day, but only if another government came into power in Mozambique.

"I like my speciality," he said. "Every fighter pilot likes his speciality... it gets into his blood."

BRIEFS

S. AFRICAN TROOPS KILLED--Luanda--It has been confirmed in Luanda that more than 100 South African troops, including various officers, were killed by SWAPO guerrillas during the recent attack on Ruacana air base in northern Namibia. News media in the Angolan capital said all the base's installations, including a communications center and a landing strip, were destroyed in the heavy attack by the SWAPO guerrillas. The Ruacana base was equipped to serve airborne troops and infantry and it was from here that the South African Air Force had launched successive aggressions against the PRA. [Text] [EA201738 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 20 Jul 81]

CSO: 4/28/73

IMPROVEMENTS SAID NEEDED IN FOREIGN POLICY, CREDIBILITY

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 2 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Need To Shake Up Our Foreign Policy"]

[Text] MUCH as the OAU secretariat should be blamed for treating a dangerous crisis like the Cameroun/Nigeria border dispute rather off-handedly, in the end the fault is more in us, than in the OAU, that things went the way they did. If anything, that we were given such a short shrift by the OAU, says a lot about the effectiveness of our foreign policy since our glorious days over the Angolan crisis of 1976, but especially since the new administration took over twenty-one months ago. Perhaps more than any other country on the continent, we have in the last few years spent more in the cause of African liberation, specifically those of Angola and Zimbabwe. And yet we do not seem to command respect from these countries commensurate with the financial commitments we have made to them. Zimbabwe, for example, has opened embassies in about a score or so African countries and Nigeria is not even one of them, although we have an embassy there already!

Nearer home, we have made (and are still making) more sacrifice than any other country in our sub-region, in order for ECOWAS to become effective. In the spirit of ECOWAS, we have allowed in aliens in their thousands and thereby risking unemployment among Nigerians, among other things. Yet Nigerians have been hounded out of other countries, for the most trivial reasons. The question, therefore, is why has our foreign policy efforts for some time now, not been bearing the right fruits? Why should we spend so much and get back so little? Why should we take such great pains to cultivate the image of the Good Nigerian by not indulging in bully-boy tactics which we jolly well could and yet other Africans continue to see us as Ugly Nigerians?

Our thinking is that there are basically two reasons. The first is that there has not been much thinking behind our foreign policy drive. We simply imagine that it is enough to play Father Christmas and dole out money without thinking about how to spend effectively. Of course there are institutions like the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs,

which do a lot of research and come up with a lot of thinking on these things. The problem, however, is that they have not been allowed to have the right influence on policy-making. The result is that, there does not seem to be any well-defined foreign policy framework to guide our actions. Rather, our foreign policy has been reduced to that of crisis management and even this we do not do quite well as has been apparent.

The second reason, which is related to the first, is that our action no longer seems to match our rhetoric. In other words, there has been a widening credibility gap between what we say and what we do. President Shagari, to take an example, spoke so well and so eloquently at the U.N. early this year on the question of southern Africa. Nigeria, he said then, did not like the way the Reagan administration has been cozying up to the racists in South Africa and would feel compelled to do something unpleasant about it. A couple of months later, Nigeria was signing up a big deal with the Americans to come and manage the Green Revolution, which is our topmost project. Obviously this would hamstring our freedom to get our way over the question of Namibia. Would it then surprise anyone if the Namibians and the frontline countries, scoff at our claims to continent leadership? Of course some frontline countries too, like Mozambique, do business not only with the Americans but even with South Africa. But whereas they have to do so to survive, we do not have to.

All these point to a need for us to undertake some critical stock-taking of our foreign policy. Happily there are signs already that something is being done. The NIIA, for example, may soon come directly under the president's office. This is as it should be because this way the president will have direct access to the information and advice available there. However, we do hope that only those of proven competence would be appointed to head such an institute.

ALLEGED SCANDALOUS DEAL REPORTED IN GONGOLA MINISTRY

Allegations Detailed

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Jul 81 pp 1, 21

[Text]

GONGOLA State Government and the state legislature have swiftly ordered immediate investigations into an alleged scandalous deal involving about 1,407,332.90 Naira uncovered in the state Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives.

The Head of Service, Abaji S.Z. Mohammed, said yesterday in an interview in Yola that although the petition had been directed to the legislature, he had ordered for all the details from the ministry for necessary action.

The speaker of the legislature, Mr. Paul Wampana, also confirmed that an eight-man House investigation committee had been appointed and would begin sitting next Monday.

It is expected to submit its report within one month.

The speaker explained that the members of the eight-man committee headed by Abaji Maigari Ahmedu, from Daga constituency were members of the public relations committee, while Mr. J. J. Ahmad Ibrahim, who had worked in the ministry involved in the deal before his voluntary retirement had also been co-opted as a member.

A reliable source informed the New Nigerian that there was an orchestrated plan in the ministry to save the officer involved in the deal and as a result, some vital documents might not be made available to the committee.

The amount involved in the deal is said to be the one million Naira loan received from the Nigerian Agricultural Co-operative Bank (NACB), Kaduna last year. The amount which was meant to be given out as loans to farmers was allegedly diverted to a department

in Yola last year.

Another 301,200 Naira was for the purchase and delivery of 500,000 bags of cement and 34,100 cartons of sugar allocated to the state by Nigerian National Supply Company (NNSC), in Port Harcourt, Rivers State, since 1977.

The business was done on an Allocation Paper number 027000 issued on March 30, 1977. It is alleged that the record of the purchase and delivery of the commodities are nowhere to be found.

The Finance Manager of the NNSC in Port Harcourt, Mr. O. A. Kaleoso, had written several letters demanding the settlement of the outstanding bill but to no avail.

The ministry is alleged to have sustained another financial loss of 30,000 Naira resulting from cash shortages in Ganye and Numan local government areas of the state.

Another 1,154.90 Naira is alleged to be the total cost of hiring a

vehicle number FGN 9890 for a personal trip to Kaduna by the officer.

It is also alleged that the officer had refused to settle the amount and had warned the transport clerk "never to keep a record of vehicles hired by me."

The officer is also accused of the mismanagement of another 60,000 Naira for the purchase of immovable property and machinery since 1977.

Meanwhile, the staff of the government ministry were paid their June salary yesterday.

No Reports Until Completion

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Jul 61 p 13

[Article by A. B. Tapidi]

[Excerpt] THE report of proceedings of the Gongola State House of Assembly committee on public petitions now probing the alleged financial mismanagement of over 1.4 million Naira in the state's Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives will no longer be published until the report is formally presented to the House in accordance with a constitutional provision.

The chairman of the committee, Alhaji Maigari Ahmadu said yesterday that the counsel for the legislature had just informed them at the last minute of the provisions of the section of the House standing orders on the "publication of evidence".

The House standing rules on the section referred to specified that "evidence taken before any committee of the House or any document presented to such committee which have not been reported to the House shall not be published by the member of such committee or by any other person".

The House standing orders were prepared in accordance with section 276 of the constitution.

Alhaji Maigari explained however that, the committee would sit in public and any interested person could come and listen to the proceedings but the report of the committee would only be published after its submission to the House for deliberations.

Most of the committee members and some people invited to testify were present at yesterday's sitting.

Members of the committee are

Alhaji Maigari Ahmadu, chairman; Donga Constituency, Mallam Bulama Biring (Gulik); Mr. Tumba-Ra-Wandate (Mithika); Mr. Jonah Dramin (Pulaka) and Mr. Simon Awua (Rafishade).

Others are Mallam Ahmed Ben (Daraful), Alhaji Ibrahim Muhammad Batu (Shaling); Alhaji Wazuru Abdullahi (Gude) and Mr. J.J. Ahmed Ibrahim (Maha).

The committee members are probing allegations of financial mismanagement, misuse of government grant, deprivation of fundamental human rights and unfair deals on employment of staff levied by a 40-man staff of the Co-operatives Apex Organisation against one of the newly promoted permanent secretaries in the state.

PRICE RISES FOR FOODSTUFFS NOTED IN KADUNA

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 5 Jul 81 p 15

[Text] THE Prices of a number of consumer items have increased by more than 30 per cent in Kaduna in the last three months.

A survey conducted by the Sunday New Nigerian at the Kaduna Central Market revealed sharp increases in the prices of staple foodstuffs like gari, semovita, yam flour and beans.

Gari, for example, now sells at one Naira twenty Kobo per "modu" as against 80 kobo three months ago, while a small bag of semovita now sells at 10 Kobo, as against the former price of eight Naira.

Yam flour, which formerly sold at 35 kobo per "modu" now sells at 60 kobo per modu, while one "modu" of beans now sells at one Naira 20 kobo as against the former price of 80 kobo.

Similarly, a modu of dry pepper, which formerly sold at one Naira

30 kobo, now sells at two Naira.

However, the prices for rice, melon, palm-oil and groundnut oil, fell appreciably during the period.

Rice, for example, now sells at one Naira 30 kobo per modu, as against the former price of one Naira 70 kobo, while a small modu of melon now sells at 80 kobo as against a former price of one Naira.

Similar price decreases are also noticed in palm-oil and groundnut oil which now sell at one Naira and 90 kobo a bottle as against former prices of one Naira 30 kobo and one Naira respectively.

Among the consumer items with stable prices are meat, fish, onion and vegetable.

One kilogram of meat still sells at four Naira, a medium size piece of stockfish at five Naira, while the price of smaller pieces of dry fish range between 50 kobo and one Naira 50 kobo.

CSO: 4700/233

PLANS FOR RESETTLING KIRI DAM VICTIMS STILL BEHIND

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 Jul 81 p 17

[Text] THE resettlement plan of the displaced people at the site of the multi-million Naira Kiri Dam project in Gbagu, Gongola State, is now going on behind schedule as against the implementation programme of the Resettlement Committee.

Although, the construction of the multi-purpose dam on River Gongola is also behind schedule, the dam might be impounded before the end of this rainy season and its subsequent overflow might threaten the present settlement of the people.

Investigations showed that construction of the four newly acquired sites at Kiri, Bangram, Sheling and Fulekaye is virtually going on at snail speed.

Contract for the construction of new resettlement sites was awarded to Sangha Construction Company Limited at the cost of 3,975,474.00 Naira early this year.

According to investigations, the Resettlement Committee had planned its programme of action for the resettlement of the displaced people in five stages and the final movement of the people to the new sites was expected to be completed at the end of last month.

Under the programme, the preliminary phase which included the constitution of groups and surveys which would have been completed by January and to be followed by the payment of compensation, field work, verification of enumeration and other related exercises to be

completed in March, this year did not materialise.

The next exercise on land clearance for resettlement sites, demarcation of boundaries, plot allocations and laying of roads and other amenities would similarly have been completed in March. This is to be followed by construction of houses for the settlers to last up to May, this year.

The final phase — movement of the displaced people to the new sites and supervision of the whole exercise — was planned to be completed last month.

In an interview with the Chairman of the Resettlement Committee, Alhaji Abubakar Bashir, attributed the delay in the implementation programme to delays in the disbursement of funds from the Federal Government, slow cash flow from the Central Bank, problems of logistics and personnel as well as the persistent rains in the area.

Although Alhaji Abubakar did not promise any definite completion period, he, however, stressed that the payment of compensation and the resettlement exercise would soon be completed.

The Federal Government had already provided more than 15 million Naira for the payment of compensation and the resettlement schemes. It is believed that more than ninety per cent of the displaced people have been compensated for building structures, economic trees, farmlands, roads and other public utilities within the areas acquired.

TECHNICAL COLLEGE TO BE ESTABLISHED IN EVERY STATE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 11 Jul 81 p 13

[Article by Suleiman Dangana]

[Text] THE Federal Government is to construct in each state of the country one federal technical college with necessary up-to-date facilities.

Minister of State for Education, Chief C.A. Bangboye made the disclosure while speaking at the first formal graduation ceremony of the Federal Technical College at Yaba in Lagos.

He said that up to the last school session, the Federal Government has disbursed to all technical institutions, federal or state owned in the country, subventions to cover the cost of students' tuition and boarding.

The measure he explained was to accept responsibility for the full payment of students' fees and cost of practical teaching materials for all examinations including City and Guilds of London.

He said the aim of the government was not only to give technical [words missing] also to relieve parents and guardians.

The Federal Government he added has accepted the recommendation of the Implementation Committee on the National Policy on Education, for the establishment of production units in federal technical colleges in the country.

The production units he said would be constructed as soon as the details are worked out.

Moreover, he said the National Board for Technical Education (NBTE) has been mandated to establish work experience centres for students in all Nigerian technical colleges and polytechnics.

He told the graduates to update their ideas and techniques from time to time to enable them make necessary impact adding that, "the world of technology is a world of change".

To demonstrate its preparedness the government has set aside the sum of eight million Naira for the rehabilitation of institutional equipment and training facilities.

Earlier, the acting principal of the college, Mr. K. Ayo Olaniran said the institution which provided a wide range of 13 courses admits candidates from every state of the country in accordance with the Federal Government's admission policy on reflecting a federal character in all institutions.

He said that out of the 281 graduates who have completed their courses, three came from South African countries and 10 are handicapped students.

BRIEFS

NPP ASKS MINISTERS' RESIGNATION--The Nigerian People's Party (NPP), has called on all its members appointed in President Shehu Shagari's administration to resign forthwith, following the termination of the NPP/NPN accord. In a statement issued and signed by the Plateau State Secretary of the party, Alhaji Sa'idu Baba Toto, in Jos, last Thursday, explained that this was because the NPP did not enter the accord, to implement NPN programmes. Alhaji Baba Toto who was registering the state's branch of the party's unreserved support for the action of the National Working Committee of the party over the break-up of the accord, said that the action was timely, patriotic and courageous. He said that at the time his party entered into the accord with the NPN, "We were called different degrading names and referred to as office seekers". In spite of this, the secretary said, they took to the trouble to explain to their numerous supporters why they entered into the accord, which was to save the country from disintegration and to prevent the army boys from staging a come back. He said that it was to the eternal credit of the NPP, that the NPN cannot cite any instance in which their party was consulted on any issue, as required by the accord and they failed to honour it. On the contrary, he said, when the NPN mounted the saddle of power at the federal level and realised the accord was "lopsided" it declared it as unnecessary. [M. A. Aliyu Bui] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 13 Jul 81 p 3]

ARMY DENIES 'PROTECTION FEE'--The Army has refuted the allegation that soldiers stationed at Nigeria/Cameroun border were collecting what has been described as protection fee from citizens in that area. A statement issued by the Army Public Relations Department stated that investigation has proved that the allegation was false, groundless and without foundation. The statement further stated that clan heads of some villages which include James Town, Inua Abasi, Utan Effiong, Esuk Enwang, Mbe Ndoro and Utan Brama have categorically declared that there had never been any report of collection of money by Nigerian soldiers in the villages. The statement added that a customary court judge, Mr. Ebi Umoh attached to Efiat/Mbo district court had also described the allegation as false and declared: "There had never been a time that Nigerian soldiers did molest, loot the properties and ravage the womenfolk and commit any sort of brutal acts to the civilians nor exporting of money." The department then appealed to members of the public to desist from making statements that are capable of damaging the good image of the army or capable to inciting some sections of the populace against the army. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Jul 81 p 17]

IDENTITY CARDS--The Borno State Commissioner for Local Government and Social Development, Mr. Stanley Balam, said in Maiduguri on Wednesday that about 50 million

Nigerians who were 18 years and above were expected to be issued with national identity cards. Addressing the 9th meeting of the National Advisory Committee on National Civic Registration, Mr. Balami stressed the need for vigilance and commitment to the exercise. He urged the committee to make adequate arrangements to avoid an abuse of the exercise by both Nigerians and foreigners, adding that the exercise should not be politicised. Replying, the Permanent Secretary in the Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs, Mr. G. A. Nwanze, explained that the identification exercise was not meant for a national census or the 1983 Federal elections. He said that it was for the identification of Nigerians of the age of 18 years and above. Mr. Nwanze also said that the Federal Government's directive that the scheme should be ready before 1983 elections was only because it appreciated that the system could help in identifying voters and facilitating the conduct of the elections. (NAN) [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Jul 81 p 13]

FALLING POLICE STANDARD EXPLAINED--The Kwara State Police Commissioner, Alhaji Bub Afika, has attributed the falling standard in the police service in the country to the "enlistment of drop-outs and undecided men" who he said subsequently resort to desertion, resignation and indiscipline. He expressed this view in Ilorin while briefing members of the House of Representatives Committee on Police Affairs on the activities of his command. Alhaji Buba lamented that qualified men refused to join the police force because of poor condition of service, adding that the poor response largely contributed to the limited staff strength of the force. The police commissioner pointed out that, for instance, "a driver who manoeuvres a trailer from Lagos to Kano gets double the monthly salary of a police constable for that trip". Alhaji Buba called for the decentralisation of the Police Forensic Laboratory in Lagos and Kaduna to improve police duty in laboratory analysis relating to crime. He also called for the establishment of armouries in all police stations for the safety of arms and ammunition. In a brief response, the Chairman of the committee, Mr. S. M. S. Ihekweazu said that the purpose of their two-day visit to the state was to acquaint themselves with the problems facing the police force. (NAN) [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Jul 81 p 19]

FEDECO NOW AUTONOMOUS--The Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO) is now an independent body, its chairman, Mr. Justice Victor Ovie-Whiskey announced last Monday. He told a panel of interviewers in an NTA network programme "News Conference," that FEDECO had "just been granted autonomy by the Federal Executive Council." The chairman stated that FEDECO would henceforth engage its own staff directly and that the loyalty of such staff would be "first and foremost to the commission." Justice Ovie-Whiskey explained that this would change the present situation whereby officers were seconded to the commission by federal and state governments. "Already steps are being taken to draw up a scheme of service for approval, after which the commission will begin to appoint its own staff," he added. The FEDECO boss also stated that the commission was devising an internal method to determine the character and suitability of individual officers occupying responsible positions in the commission. [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 1 Jul 81 p 24]

RICE PRODUCTION COURSES, RESEARCH--A two week intensive rice production training programme for senior and middle level man-power, has opened at the Rice Research Station, Badeggi. Jointly sponsored by the Federal Department of Agriculture and the National Cereals Research Institute, the training programme is another decisive step towards putting the green revolution programme of the Federal Government

on a proper pedestal. Declaring the training open, Alhaji Saidu Maidakin on behalf of Alhaji Umaru Sanda Ndayako, the Etsu Nupe, commended the Federal Government for initiating the Green Revolution programme in order to make the nation self sufficient. He noted that research in food production and training have a vital role to play in enhancing the success of the Green Revolution. He pointed out that the training programme could not have been better held elsewhere other than in Rice Research Station Badaggy in Niger State which is the "home" of rice in Nigeria. The Etsu then congratulated the participants for having been chosen to serve their country in prosecuting one of the foremost programmes of the present administration and appealed to them to make the best of the opportunity to train on rice in its natural environment. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Jul 81 p 13]

GUSAU STEEL MILL--The 1.5 million Naira Gusau Light Steel Manufacturing Company has gone into production. The General Manager of the company, Mr. S. K. Mazamdar, while conducting newsmen round said the company was currently producing 2,500 steel doors and 2,000 windows per month. He said the company will be expanded to double its production capacity by September this year. Mr. Magamdar said most of the machinery required for the expansion of the company was still being expected to arrive in the country from abroad. The company he said was getting its raw materials in Nigeria with the exception of steel which is imported from abroad. The General Manager was optimistic that when the Ajaokuta project and the Sokoto Steel Rolling Mill start operation problem of importing steel will be over. In the near future the General Manager said the company will start manufacturing aluminium doors and windows which he said will be the first of its kind in the country. [Adebisi Adekunle] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Jul 81 p 13]

PROPOSAL FOR NOMADS, LIVESTOCK--The assets of nomadic Fulanis in this country in terms of cattle are now valued at about 3.4 billion Naira, the Director of the Federal Livestock Department, Dr. K. B. David-West, said in Minna. Dr. David-West told participants at a meeting of the National Livestock Development Committee which opened in the Niger State capital that little attention was being paid to the problems of nomads in terms of financial allocation and manpower development. He said that various governments in the federation would be shirking their social responsibilities if the proposal by his department on the issue was not implemented. The proposal was that land at grazing reserves should be leased to livestock rearers to qualify them for credit schemes and to facilitate the development of infrastructures such as fencing, pasture improvement and management. [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 11 Jul 81 p 24]

NIGER FERRY SERVICE RESUMES--Ferry services across the River Niger between Lokoja in Kogi local government area of Kwara State and Shintaku in Bassa local government area of Benue State has been re-opened. The Inland Water Department of the Federal Ministry of Transport, told the NEW NIGERIAN that the suspension of the services since February this year was as a result of the low level of the water. The services, the ministry explained would now operate thrice each day from Mondays to Saturdays and twice on Sundays. Motorists plying the route have been urged to co-operate with the officials operating the ferry services. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 9 Jul 81 p 1]

NEPA TO USE COMPUTERS--The National Electric Power Authority (NEPA), in its efforts to improve services to its customers has embarked on some projects which when successful would reinforce power supply to certain areas in the country. In Kaduna, 33 KV sub-transmission line from Mando Road to Kawo, with a total capacity of 15 MVA is to be sited to cope with increased power demand in Kawo and Kaduna North. In Zaria, work is in progress for a double circuit and a sub-transmission line from Zaria to Samaru is also under way. This will reinforce electricity supply to Samaru Village and ABU. To improve the production of consumers' electricity bills, the authority plans to introduce mini-computers in most of its districts. When this exercise is successful debts already settled will not reflect on customer's bills. The above disclosures were made by the Northern Directorate's Area Accountant of the Authority, Mr. M. R. Okoye, in Kaduna. [Text]]Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 5 Jul 81 p 3]

CSO: 4700/232

REPORTAGE ON SPPF'S THIRD ANNUAL CONGRESS

Plea for Unity

Victoria NATION in English 4 Jul 81 pp 1, 2

[Article by Ronnie Jumeau]

[Text] LET US forgive all who oppressed us in the past, but never allow anyone to revive discrimination in our society. This was the message of Mr. France Albert René, President of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front and Head of State, in an eloquent and strong appeal for strengthening unity and brotherhood at all levels of the nation, at the opening of the Third Annual National Congress of the SPPF yesterday afternoon.

"Today I would like to make it very clear that I will offer my life again if there is anyone in Seychelles interested in reviving discrimination in our society," he said.

Over 150 delegates, observers and guests were gathered for the first time in the Maison du Peuple conference room.

Mr. René, his voice ringing with determination, identified discrimination of all types, and racial discrimination in particular, as being among the most dangerous counter-revolutionary threats everyone had to overcome to achieve the fraternity so essential for development, progress and success.

"There are certain among us in this small country who sacrificed their lives to eliminate forever racial discrimination," said the SPPF leader midway through his speech. "I personally have devoted my whole life to eliminating discrimination in our society."

Then the President's voice rose with emotion as he once more offered to die struggling against this danger, and added that there were others who were just as ready to offer their lives.

"Discrimination of any kind is like a serpent, an enemy we should crush," Mr. René stressed. "To the end

of my days I will struggle to make sure that discrimination is never revived."

At the beginning of his address, in the glare of flashing light, and camera flashes, Mr. René described unity, the theme of this Congress, as a fundamental principle on which the Front and the Seychellois people as a nation are based.

Going back to a past of hard and often painful political struggle for true freedom and equality, President René reminded delegates of the oppression, discrimination and humiliation they suffered because they supported the Seychelles People's United Party. Nevertheless now, although roles had been changed since the June 9, 1977 Liberation, it was the opposite spirit of magnanimity that was deeply rooted in the principles of the SPUP successor, the Seychelles People's Progressive Front.

"Our Front," stressed Mr. René, "ingrains the principle that we should not make our brothers suffer." Unfortunately, he noted, there were still many who believed in a literal reversal of roles whereby the former oppressors should be oppressed and made to suffer. Contrary to this, the Party leader continued, the Front's principles demanded that "we never make a human being suffer because we believe in humanity, because we believe in the unity of a people".

"It is necessary during this Third Congress, that we continuously examine this fundamental principle on which our Front is based," President René urged delegates. "This means that we are here to struggle together, to create one people — a united people, a national people — and not to punish those who punished us before".

Those who did not believe in this fundamental principle had no place in the Front, the President pointed out.

Mr. René, first President of the Front since it was formed out of the SPUP in 1978, and leader of the SPUP before that, then directed his appeal for unity to three main sections of the society — the people, but the militants of the SPUP, and the leadership in particular.

He reminded Front members that they had to carry the torch lighting the way for the rest of the nation.

"Among our militants it is essential that we put aside all jealousy; that we put aside all problems between us but sit together to discuss their solutions," Mr. René explained.

Similarly, he said, those in whom the people and the Front members had put their trust should put aside division and continue working together to establish the just society the Front was aiming for.

Referring to that well worn cardinal maxim of colonialism, "divide and rule", Mr. René warned that it was the last counter-revolutionary used against the leadership to create class and distrust.

"Our Revolution, as I have said on several occasions, is eternal," the party leader reiterated. "Let us not allow anything in our way to stop us taking the road we have chosen. Division, discrimination, doubt and division are our enemies."

The theme of unity will no doubt be brought up again today and tomorrow as the Congress works through its agenda. Yesterday evening the participants also heard the Secretary-General's and National Treasurer's reports. Today the delegates will consider appeals and proposals and resolutions from the Central Executive Committee and Front branches. On Sunday, the last day, delegates will elect the new Central Executive Committee for the next three years and deliberate any other business. For the first time the voting will be secret.

Those attending the Congress and with the power to vote are the 15 members of the outgoing Central Executive Committee, five delegates from each of the Front's 23 branches and three delegates each from the National Workers Union and the Seychelles Women's Association.

Attending as observers only are three representatives of the Seychelles People's Defence Forces, one each from the Department of Youth, the Pioneer movements and the National Youth Service, and all those Members of the People's Assembly who are not part of their branch delegation.

● Ronnie Juneau/SAP

How the SPPF Has Kept Its Promises

ONE of the most comprehensive reports ever made on the achievements of the Seychellois socialist revolution, under the guidance of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, was presented to the Third Annual National Congress of the Party in the Maison du Peuple conference room late yesterday afternoon by the Secretary-General, Mr. Guy Simon.

Giving a Creole résumé of the document — which has been released in English as a 50-page booklet — Mr. Simon took over an hour to examine in detail how the Government, as the chief executive arm of the Front, had kept the SPPF's promises to the nation in the development of the country and in the provision of equal opportunities for all.

"There is no doubt that we have come a long way in the past four years, and we

have made significant progress towards achieving our objectives," the Secretary-General said.

After reading the document, one can only agree.

Mr. Simon started by pointing out that it was the first time in his report to the Congress that he was examining the performance of those agencies charged with implementing the Front's declared policy and that he was measuring performance against promise.

The Secretary-General explained:

"The promise I speak of is as old as our socialist movement itself, now seventeen years of age. It is the promise you heard over those years of action needed to create a secure, united Seychellois people, free from all social, economic and racial discrimination, who shall enjoy equality of opportunity, enjoy the

basic needs of life in terms of income, medical care, good housing, good education, training, and care when old and retired.

"It is the promise of a good, strong people's government which is essential to reach these goals and likewise to keep enemies at bay.

"It is the promise of popular participation so that all Seychellois know of, and can readily feel, their own involvement in, and contribution to, this revolution."

The main instrument in converting policy into performance was of course the Government, Mr. Simon continued.

"The Government, it must never be forgotten, is the servant of the people. It is the chief executive arm of the Front, that is to say, it is the body charged with the duty of carrying out effectively and speedily the people's policy, channelled through the people's Front and transmitted

to the Government for action on the people's behalf."

The SPPF Secretary-General then looked at each Government Ministry in turn, listing, reviewing and recounting an impressive list of achievements that go to make up the word "progress". Coming after the opening speech of President Albert René, the Secretary-General's report clearly showed how justified Mr. René had been in professing unqualified optimism and belief in the ultimate success of the Seychellois people's road to a new, socialist society.

The report dwelt particularly on the fields of labour and the civil service, education and agriculture, emphasising the country's "need to maximize (its) human resources" which followed "directly from the foundation of the Revolution, namely that man is the purpose of our society."

"Liberation brought a people's government to the country for the first time and therefore a people's civil service charged with the execution of the people's policies," Mr. Simon pointed out. Under these policies, he later said, the country's training effort of Government cadres was a major factor in fulfilling that most important promise of ensuring equality of opportunity.

It was also in an effort to fulfil that promise that the SPPF policy stated that the strength of the nation depended on the health of its people

and the proper, all-round education of its children. Mr. Simon stated. It was fitting, therefore, to see the "outstanding advances" made in these two fields.

"So much had been neglected in earlier times and so much had therefore to be put right," Mr. Simon said. "The total development of the minds and bodies of our people was not a colonial priority. In our new society it is the top priority," he added.

Talking of the 1980—1984 National Development Plan, Mr. Simon referred to its emphasis on education, agriculture and social services as "deliberate and in accordance with the policy of the Front which calls for self reliance in that

"— education is necessary to reduce, and hopefully eventually eliminate, the shortage of qualified manpower thereby reducing our dependence on expatriate expertise.

"— agriculture, including fisheries, is the basis of our future economic development.

"— by improving the social condition of the people, that is by providing full employment, better medical services and adequate housing, we can achieve a higher standard of living and a more comfortable, just and equitable society".

The Secretary-General also looked in depth at the roles and performances of parastatals, the National Workers Union and the Seychelles Women's Association.

On the international front he noted with satisfaction the inroads this small nation has made on the global debate for true peace, freedom and prosperity. The foreign policy which led to this success and respect, he said, was none other than the logical extension into the international scene of the country's internal policies.

The report, Secretary-General Simon said at the end, showed the "full vigour and extent of performance in fulfilling promises made at Liberation..." "However, let us not forget," he cautioned a little later, "that the road is long and difficult".

Mr. Simon stressed that it took courage and perseverance to continue on this road but that, like the President, he had enough faith in the people to feel that they would succeed in making a better future for all. Promising that genuine attempts would continue to be made in order to place the economy in line with the nation's social priorities, Mr. Simon added, "Our determination to tackle the gross inequalities that presently exist in the distribution of wealth and industrial power that have disfigured our country for so long is as strong today, as it has ever been".

Executive Elected

Victoria NATION in English 6 Jul 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] **T**HE RE-ELECTION YESTERDAY of almost the entire Central Executive Committee of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front by the third annual national Congress was hailed by Party President, Mr. France Albert René, as an expression of the people's confidence in their leaders.

Closing the three-day meeting in the Maison du Peuple conference room, Mr. René, who was re-elected by 137 votes against one abstention, also thanked participants for rallying admirably around his call for unity made in his opening speech on Friday.

Referring to the re-election, mostly by large majorities, of 11 of the Central Executive Committee's 15 members, the Party President said: "It shows that the people, through their branches, have expressed a confidence in those trusted in putting into action the revolutionary

principles the Front represents."

Looking at the effect his call for unity — the Congress theme — had on the participants, Mr. René added that he was very proud that the spirit of unity and fraternity had reigned throughout, making the Congress the most democratic and fraternal he had ever attended.

Then, on behalf of the country, the Front and the Central Executive Committee, he thanked the two outgoing committee members, Mr. France Bonte and Mrs. Langia Pool, for seriously

contributing to the advancement of the principles the people believed in.

Mr. René welcomed the two new members, Mr. Karl St. Ange and Mr. Ralph Adam, saying that he was sure that they would contribute positively to the Committee's work.

The SPPF President directed more thanks to all those countries and foreign movement, that had co-operated with Seychelles during the past Committee's tenure of office in helping the country advance.

"I do not believe that there is anyone here, even among those from other countries, who does not believe that our country has advanced," he added. Speaking of a former ambassador who had been astonished at the country's progress in the short time he had been away. Mr. René said that this showed clearly the speed with which the Seychellois socialist revolution was moving forward. Like all revolutions, progress resulted in a regeneration of its momentum and doubling of efforts and results. but as far as Seychelles is concerned, we, all together, must have the answers. Together we can run our country without any fear of any other influences."

Mr. René then thanked all his fellow Central Executive Committee members, especially the office bearers, for the constructive role they

"Our small country is making such progress that if we are not careful it will leave us behind," the Front President said, adding that to prevent this the people would have to dedicate themselves once again to the theme of unity.

"We must re-examine together how we can work together and march forward together." It is our duty, every day of our life, to make sure that we do not leave even one of our brothers behind."

"None of us is perfect, none of us knows all the answers, played in helping him discharge his responsibilities without too many problems, the same responsibility that he solemnly promised to discharge to the best of his ability for the next three years.

The 1981-84 Central Executive Committee of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front is as follows :

President — Mr. Albert René ; Secretary-General — Mr. Guy Simon ; National Treasurer — Mr. Esmé Ju-meau ; Organising Secretary — Mr. Ogilvy Berlouis ; Publicity Secretary — Mr. James Michel ; Political Secretary — Mr. Jacques Hodoul ; Vice President — Dr. Maxime Ferrari ; Deputy Secretary-General — Mr. Matthew Servina ; Deputy National Treasurer — Mrs. Rita Simon ; Committee Members

— Mrs. Sylvette Frichot, Mr. Olivier Charles, Mr. John Mascarenhas, Mr. Philibert Loizeau, Mr. Karl St. Ange and Mr. Ralph Adam.

For the first time representatives of the Seychelles People's Defence Forces voted.

Creole To Be Given Special Value

THE DEVELOPMENT of the Creole language and Seychelles' attempt at bilingualism were extensively discussed on Saturday at the Third annual Congress of the SPPF, held for the first time in the party's new headquarters, the Maison du Peuple. The matter took on such importance that the re-elected party President, Mr. France Albert René, made special mention of it in his closing address yesterday evening.

To the distant sound of cultural troupes from several Front branches preparing traditional Creole dances to mark the end of the Congress, Mr. René said that the meeting had decided that in future a special value would have to be given to the Creole language so that it can be respected and admired.

The Congress resolved that an orthography for Creole be urgently established; that Creole be used as the first language in schools for learning; that one language only be adopted as the first national foreign language; and that a second foreign language be taught in schools when the first one has been properly mastered.

The Congress resolved further that the Central Executive Committee should appoint a working committee to study the problems of teaching Creole in schools as a national language and of using

only one foreign language as the medium of instruction and to propose a timetable for the implementation of the resolution.

Mr. René congratulated the Congress participants for taking a "revolutionary decision" in admitting that the country had made a "fundamental error" in its former policy of giving equal status to English and French.

For a long time the Seychellois had been arguing over the language issue, Mr. René recalled, and finally, showing "extraordinary courage", the Congress had faced up to and admitted its error, laying out exact guidelines for the problem to be solved as soon as possible.

President René--The Country's Guide

SPPF Vice President Dr. Maxime Ferrari described party leader, Mr. France Albert René, as the "guide of the Front and of the country" in an emotional vote of thanks on behalf of all the delegates.

Addressing over 150 delegates and observers from Front branches, affiliated organisations and members of the diplomatic corps, Dr. Ferrari thanked Mr. René for "all his devotion, work and

revolutionary struggle to change the country and make it advance."

Referring to the way Congress had responded so positively to Mr. René's call for unity, the party Vice President called for occasional meetings of the Front between annual congresses to renew the struggle for unity and fraternity.

"I believe that during the past three days that element of fraternity, that element of camaraderie, has been satisfactorily manifested during our discussions of the future orientation of the Front and of the country," Dr. Ferrari added.

The Front Vice President then expressed the Central Executive Committee's and the delegates' readiness to work even more efficiently for the country's progress.

The Congress participants responded with enthusiastic applause.

Support for Socialism

A MOTION expressing support for Mr. Albert René, President of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front and Head of State, and for the socialist principles of the country was one of four passed by the Congress.

Another important motion called for a working committee to be set up to update the

Front's policy statement, Onward to Socialism and the Front's Constitution.

Two other motions concerned support for movements of national liberation and the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace.

The Congress also heard the appeals of Mr. Regis Robert of St. Louis and Mr. Archange Michel of Anse aux Pins. The Central Executive Committee's disciplinary action against Mr. Robert for action unbecoming a Front member was upheld.

But in the case of Mr. Archange Michel's expulsion from the Front and subsequent loss of his seat as the Member of the People's Assembly for Anse aux Pins, the National Congress resolved that he may re-apply for membership after one year. Mr. Michel was expelled mainly for refusing to vote on a bill as instructed to by his Branch Executive Committee.

Change in Status of MPAs Suggested

AFTER just over two days of serious, frank and animated debate no less than 15 resolutions, including 10 amendments to the SPPF Constitution and one to the party policy statement, Onward to Socialism, were made at the third annual Congress of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, which ended at the Maison du Peuple, Lata-nier Road, last night.

In addition four motions were passed and two appeals heard by the 138 delegates and 11 observers.

There is no doubt that one of the most interesting and potentially far reaching resolutions was that on the composition of the legislative People's Assembly.

The national Congress demanded that the Central Ex-

ecutive Committee consider amending the Republic's Constitution so that Members of the People's Assembly will no longer be elected. Instead, suggested delegates, each branch would appoint from among members of the Front in its respective district, one or more persons to represent the views of the people at each meeting of the Assembly. One of the benefits of this is that it would allow people qualified or experienced in the matters to be discussed to be chosen according to the business of the Assembly sittings.

Among the 10 amendments to the SPPF Constitution, two clearly reflected an identity in aims and principles between the people's party, the SPPF, and the protectors of the people's revolution, the Seychelles People's Defence

Forces. Three delegates from the SPDF have been added to the composition of the National Congress under Article 7 (ii). This gives the defence forces the same status and voting rights as the SPPF affiliates, the National Workers' Union and the Seychelles Women's Association.

Just as important is the addition of a new article declaring that the SPDF "shall function under the direction of the Front" — clear evidence that in this progressive revolution the party rules the gun and not vice versa.

There are no less than four amendments to article eight on the Central Executive Committee. One of these replaces the Central Disciplinary Committee with the whole Central Executive Committee in dealing with disciplinary matters within the Front. The other three amendments

replace the Assistant Secretary General and Assistant National Treasurer by a Deputy Secretary General and a Deputy National Treasurer, formally giving them the powers to deputise in the absence of the Secretary General or the National Treasurer.

One of the amendments also states that all the members of the Central Executive Committee shall be elected by secret ballot from nominations proposed at the national Congress following submission by branches and other delegates. Formerly the Constitution specified that only the six Committee Members would be elected from nominations proposed at the Congress, but gave no guidance as to the elections of office bearers.

An amendment to the method of applying for membership reads that in the case of an application being refused — as opposed to "rejected" formerly — the person concerned may re-apply after at least two years.

Concerning the obligations of a Front member, it is now stated that a member must not be in arrears in payment of his membership fees for more than three months, after which, if he has no valid reason, his membership lapses. However, the person con-

cerned may re-apply for membership though the case will be treated as a new application. Meanwhile, a member who has been expelled may re-apply for membership after a minimum of three years.

Turning to the question of ideology, the National Congress resolved that the Political Secretary be asked to do everything possible to give political education to Front militants through their branches.

In a special "thank you" resolution, the delegates, holding the Congress for the first time in what they called their own "home" — the new party headquarters — expressed their gratitude to all who devoted their time and energy in ensuring that the Maison du Peuple was completed in time. In this respect a special thank you was extended to the Front National Treasurer who was responsible for the construction.

Rene Honored

Victoria NATION 1. English 8 Jul 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] THE historical role played by Mr. France Albert René, President of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front and of the country, in the independence and liberation of Seychelles and in the popular struggle for the construction of a new society was officially honoured by the Party's national Congress last week-end.

Delegates of party members from all over Mahé, Praslin and La Digue, and of the workers, women and soldiers, recognising Mr. René's "devotion to the ideals and principles of socialism and his dedication to the political programme of the SPPF", affirmed their loyalty in a motion supporting the President and the socialist sands of the country.

The country reaffirmed its attachment to the fulfilment of the political objectives of the

Front, to its socialist options and to its plan of action.

The delegates reiterated their desire to increase efforts at the mobilization of Front militants and to work towards unity within the party's ranks so as to defeat all possible attempts of division.

Renewing its attachment to, and its support for, the objectives laid down by the Congress, the SPPF then pledged itself to their full achievement under the leadership of Mr. René, to whom the delegates declared their loyalty.

Later, at the closing of the third annual Congress, the first ever to be held in the new party headquarters, Front Vice President, Dr. Maxime Ferrari, led an emotional vote of thanks for Mr. René on behalf of the delegates. Dr. Ferrari described the President as the "guide of the Front and of the country".

Seychelles' Militant Stand in the World

ONCE again Seychelles has clearly demonstrated that no matter how long and difficult the struggle, this tiny nation is determined to stick to its principles in promoting the rights of all peoples struggling for their liberation and security and in continuing the perennial diplomatic offensive to turn the Indian Ocean into a Zone of Peace.

Last weekend the highest policy-making body in the land, the National Congress of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, in its third annual meeting at the Maison du Peuple, Latanier Road, discussed and passed two motions on these two crucial spheres of international debate and controversy.

Southern Africa

The delegates from the Front's 23 branches around the country and affiliate bodies, looking at anti-racial, anti-colonial and anti-imperialist struggles of the Third World, condemned racist Pretoria's manoeuvres at delaying the unavoidable independence of the Namibian people, helped, the Congress

said, by certain Western countries. Turning to matters within South Africa itself, the motion re-affirmed the SPPF's and the Seychellois people's support for the South African people in its struggle for its rights to dignity and independence under the direction of its genuine representatives.

As a result of their courageous aid extended to fellow peoples south of their borders, the Mozambican and Angolan peoples, in particular, and the Front Line states, in general, have all suffered, in one way or another, at the vindictive iron fist of Pretoria. Recognising this, the Congress delegates denounced the Pretorian aggression and renewed Seychelles' support for the Front Line states.

Western Sahara and Palestine

Turning its attention thousands of kilometres to the north-west, the SPPF National Congress reiterated the party's support for the struggle of the Saharaoui people to assert, under the aegis of its only legitimate representative, the Polisario Front, its rights to independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Leaving the African continent, the Congress also re-affirmed support for the Palestinian people under the guidance of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation and for other Arab peoples subject to Zionist aggression and

struggling against attempts at partition, and for the recovery of occupied territories.

In general the Congress reiterated its militant solidarity and unfailing support for all liberation movements.

Indian Ocean Zone of Peace

The second motion on foreign policy concerned a matter closer to home — the demilitarisation of the Indian Ocean, which the Congress saw was conditional of the complete decolonisation of the region.

The Congress vigorously condemned the presence of foreign military forces which is a permanent danger to the region and reaffirmed the necessity of turning the Indian Ocean into a demilitarised, nuclear-free and peaceful zone.

To enable this, the Congress called for the dismantling of all foreign bases, the withdrawal of all foreign military forces stationed in the region and the suppression of all facilities granted to foreign powers by the countries in the region.

Convinced that demilitarisation was inseparable from the complete decolonisation of all territories of the region, the delegates also demanded the return of Diego Garcia and the Chagos Archipelego to Mauritius and the inalienable right of the inhabitants of these islands to live there, as well as the return of the Glorieuses Islands, Bassas da India, Juan de Nova and Europa to Madagascar.

Seychelles then reaffirmed its support for the Colombo Conference on the Indian Ocean Zone of Peace, convened by the United Nations, and for that of Antananarivo which pursues the same objective.

● Ronnie Jumeau/SAP

REASONS FOR AVOIDING KAMPUCHEA CONFERENCE GIVEN

Non-Interference

Victoria NATION in English 10 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] SEYCHELLES has decided not to take part in an international conference starting next Monday to debate the so-called "Kampuchea question" because she wishes to abide by the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

This was announced by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs referring to the conference to be held in New York and convened by the General Assembly of the United Nations. State with a legitimate government to which the people renewed their support by a massive popular vote in the legislative elections of May this year.

Seychelles has constantly denounced all manoeuvres aimed at restoring the genocidal regime of Pol Pot and granted full recognition to the People's Republic of Kampuchea as soon as it was constituted, the Ministry said. Consequently, the conference that has been convened to discuss the problems arising from parties outside Kampuchea is unwarranted and constitutes a gross interference in the internal affairs of that country, the statement said.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea is a sovereign

SAP

Editorial Comment

Victoria NATION in English 13 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] JOURNALISTS visiting Kampuchea a few months after the collapse of the fascist régime of Pol Pot in January, 1979 wrote horrifying accounts of the war of genocide unleashed by the Pol Pot régime against its own people.

Immediately after the puppet régime of General

Lon Nol was ousted in April, 1975, the new men who assumed power in Kampuchea, headed by Pol Pot, unfortunately embarked on a bizarre but

ruthless programme: banishing millions of Kampucheans from the capital and other urban areas to the country-side, to become "poor middle class peasants". This was the only "revolutionary class" favoured by the new men in power.

The capital, Phnom Penh, with a population of two million people, became a ghost city in the process, and hundreds of people died of exhaustion, starvation or ruthless beating.

Pol Pot's genocide against his fellow countrymen continued systematically and his "purification" fantasy went on wholesale: — touching all strata of the society.

Schools and universities were closed down as Pol Pot became increasingly wary of intellectuals and educated people. Schools were turned into prisons and in only one of them, 20,000 people died, including students, doctors, engineers and other professionals considered enemies — by the Pol Pot régime.

Pol Pot also had a special quarrel with modern currency transactions. He not only abolished legal tender, but bombed the building that housed the National Bank of Kampuchea! And to suit his bizarre vision of a

"poor middle class peasants' society," he introduced a barter system.

Thus, in only a few years, Kampuchea was reduced to a population of five million people out of eight million — three million Kampucheans unaccounted for perished — the victims of a régime with a bizarre doctrine.

Aware of all this callous assault to humanity, the so called "free world" chose to envelope itself in a cloak of silence and indifference and there was no initiative to convene an international conference to censure Pol Pot for his crimes against his own people.

But history is not short of examples where the so-called "free world" had remained insensitive as long as its interests were not threatened. If so long as the régime crushing the skulls of their own people did not threaten the "free world" exploitation of these countries, their crimes could go on unabated.

No man of conscience can today bemoan the fall of fascist Pol Pot — as is the case with Somoza of Nicaragua, Idi Amin of Uganda, Nguema of Equatorial Guinea or Bokassa of Central African "Empire".

Yet, now that Pol Pot is out, the so-called "free world" speak of the Kampuchean question, and an international conference to debate this so-called question opens in New York today. That the conference is taking place at all is the result of considerable pressure by the so called "free world" to have it convened under the UN General Assembly umbrella. Seychelles is not taking part in this conference.

Nobody refutes the fact that the People's Republic of Kampuchea, under President Heng Samrin, is a reality, and is a sovereign state with a legitimate government to which the people renewed their support by a massive popular vote in the legislative elections which took place only in May this year.

One might as well ask: is the international conference to debate the so-called "Kampuchea Question" aimed at condoning the genocide crimes of Pol Pot against his own people and restore him to power to continue genocide? Or is it simply an imperialist effort to involve non-aligned nations in a cold-war where they have nothing to gain?

ESTABLISHMENT OF FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION WITH JAPAN PROPOSED

Victoria NATION in English 7 Jul 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] The establishment of a Seychellois-Japanese Association has been proposed following discussions between Seychellois government leaders and two Japanese officials.

Mr. Kozabura Yamada, President and Secretary General of the preparatory committee of the Japan/Seychelles Association and member of the House of Councillors of Japan's Upper House, accompanied by Mr. Takesato Watanabe, professor at the Kyoto Sangyo University and representative of the Kyoto Institute of International Affairs, called on President René last Friday.

They also held talks with the Minister of Planning and Development, Dr. Maxime Ferrari, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Jacques Hodoul, the Minister of Education and Information, Mr. James Michel, the Minister of Transport and Tourism, Mr. Matthew Servina, and other high-ranking officials.

Talks included the sovereign integrity of all independent states, the promotion of friendship between the people of Japan and Seychelles and the strengthening of economic, cultural and educational relations between the two countries.

A joint communiqué said the proposed association should be established at an appropriate time and strive actively to promote friendship between the two countries and peoples. The detailed activities of the association would be provided in due course.

An important point noted in the communiqué is that the Japanese party respects all the rights of Seychelles over its declared and internationally recognised Exclusive Economic Zone and undertakes to inform all parties in Japan.

The Japanese also agreed with the spirit of nature conservation in general, in particular the policy of turning the Indian Ocean into a sanctuary for big sea mammals.

Both the Seychellois and Japanese parties agreed that relations between the two countries should be based on positive non-alignment. The visit by the Japanese officials followed the one made to Japan by Mr. Robert Grandcourt, Principal Secretary for Economic Development, Planning and Housing.

CSO: 4700/230

COOPERATION PROJECTS WITH SPAIN REPORTED

Victoria NATION in English 14 Jul 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] Seychelles and Spain have agreed to co-operate in several development sectors other than fishing in successful official talks last week.

High-ranking representatives of the two Governments held a highly fruitful one-day working session last Friday and emerged with agreements for Spanish co-operation in the development of Seychelles' tourism, health, agricultural and vocational training sectors.

Mr. Jacques Hodoul, Minister for Foreign Affairs, led the Seychellois side which included the Minister of Transport and Tourism, Mr Matthew Servina, and the Principal Secretaries for Labour and Social Security, Education and Information, Health, Agricultural, and Planning and Development.

The Spanish team, who left for Tanzania after a three-day stay, was led by Mr. Jose Luis Pardos, Acting General Director for Scientific and Technical Cooperation in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and included Mrs Carmen de la Pena, Head of Cooperation Section for African Countries in the same Ministry, and Dr. Antonio Piga, an expert in Preventive Medicine, Planning and Organisation of Hospitals, in the Ministry of Health.

The Spanish delegation agreed to facilitate and ensure contacts between the Seychelles Government and the Spanish tourism industry. These will be followed up during a visit to the Iberian peninsula by Minister Servina in October. The Spanish team will also study possibilities of co-operation in hotel financing, management and training. Spain has one of the leading and most experienced tourism industries in the world.

Relating to health matters, it was agreed that a Spanish medical specialist would make periodic visits to Seychelles to treat complicated cases. On the other hand a medical officer from Seychelles will also go to Spain for a short intensive study in any specialised field.

The Spanish Government also agreed to provide specialists and training for the Department of Agriculture, with the choice of available courses being left to Seychelles. A local expert will, together with a Spanish counterpart, outline a further programme of co-operation.

The Principal Secretary for Education and Information, Mrs Danielle d'Offay and the Director of the Vocational Training Centre were invited to make a study tour of Spanish vocational training facilities. Following this the two sides will discuss a specific programme.

CSO: 4700/230

PERMANENT SOLUTION OF NATIONAL LANGUAGE PROBLEM CONTEMPLATED

Victoria NATION in English 16 Jul 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] **T**HE controversial question of language teaching in Seychelles will be tackled once and for all at meetings starting in ten day's time.

Members of the third annual SPPF Congress, Ministry of Education and Information officials and headteachers will discuss the teaching in schools of Creole, English and French — an issue that has been hotly debated for more than 15 years now.

To put an end to the controversy and to establish an official policy, the Congress decided that the Front's Central Executive Committee should set up a working committee to study the problems of teaching Creole as a national language and as the medium of instruction for teaching other subjects.

The Central Executive Committee announced yesterday that to resolve the issue it has set up a Commit-

tee chaired by President Albert René and composed of members of the national Congress who are specially interested in the language issue, representatives of the Department of Education and all primary and secondary school headteachers.

The Committee will meet for the first time at the Maison du Peuple on Sunday July 26 to debate the issue and any other problems concerned with language teaching.

CHAIRMAN

President Albert René.
CONGRESS

Mrs. Geva René, Mrs. Simone Arnephy, Mrs. Sylvette Frichot, Mrs. Marlene Lionnet, Mrs. Christie Fred, Mrs. Françoise Shroff, Mrs. Ginette Gamaris, Mrs. Marie-Andrée Dingwall, Mr. France Bonte (National Workers' Union), Mrs. Germaine Murray (National Council for Children), Miss Barbara Quanyat-Couze (Seychelles Women's Association).

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Minister James Michel, Mrs. Danielle d'Offay, Mr. Patrick Nanty, Miss Mah-pookh Pardiwalla, Mrs. Marie-Therese Choppy, Jacqueline Gertrude, Marie Reine Confait, Diana La-fortune, Helene Pool, Marguerite Mancienne.

HEADTEACHERS

Mrs. Florence Benstrong (National Youth Service), Mr. Bernard Shamlaye (National Youth Service), Mrs. Jacqueline Chudasama, Brother Paul, Mr. Jerris Maes, Miss Jade Pillay, Brother de Comarmond, Mrs. M. Hoareau, Mrs. Eva Ramkalan, Sister Jude, Mrs. L. Hoareau, Mr. James Sahadin, Mr. Joseph Adela, Mrs. Ursula Lesperance, Sister Dolores, Mrs. Simone Durup, Mrs. Rose Mary Pavet, Sister Margaret, Mrs. Bertha Lepere, Mrs. Yvonne Choppy, Mr. Regis Gonthier, Mrs. Jean-Baptista Vel, Brother Petit, Mrs. Maurcen Faure, Mrs. Yvana Philoe, Mrs. Yvonne Cupidon, Mrs. Jane Marie, Miss Beatrice Aglae, Brother Denniscourt, Mrs. Jeanne Sahadin.

TRAINED SEYCHELLOIS WILL RETURN TO BOOST DEVELOPMENT

Victoria NATION in English 16 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] ABOUT 40 Seychellois undergoing training overseas are expected back home by the end of this year. Their return with newly-acquired skills will contribute much to efforts to create an efficient labour force in Seychelles.

Almost all of them will be recruited by Government departments or the tourism sector and many will later take up posts that are now filled by expatriates.

Among those returning after attending training courses of between six months and four years are two pilots, accountants, agriculturalists, educationalists, doctors, technicians and hotel management personnel.

The SPPF Secretary General's report to the Congress earlier this month showed that there are over 170 Seychellois students on training courses in countries as far afield as Algeria and Trinidad, England and Malaysia.

Most of them are school-leavers training for their first job while others are receiving advanced training to improve their own job performance.

The Assistant Secretary responsible for manpower training in the Ministry of Administration and Political Organisation, Mr. Willy Confait, said that while Government will continue to send Seychellois abroad for further training when facilities here are not available the Ministry is preparing a manpower training scheme based on the needs of the public service.

The scheme will take account of the requirements in training facilities and trained personnel to cater for the rapid development process. Said Mr. Confait: "As the country's resources are geared towards training more Seychellois, then Seychelles can expect to reduce the huge sum it spends every year in retraining expatriates who are at the moment filling over 300 posts because of the lack of trained Seychellois."

Plans to open a Polytechnic are welcomed as added facilities to offer advanced training to young people, he said.

Mr Confait also commented on the lack of middle management. While the country had been able to train its own nurses, secretaries and other lower level staff, the past education system did not produce school leavers with the necessary requirements to take up middle-level, technical and professional posts created by the fast development pace, the creation of parastatals, the new education policy and implementation of the national health plan.

So expatriates had to be recruited, and although Government's plan is to replace them with Seychellois as soon as they qualify, it will be some time yet before the "Seychellisation" programme is complete.

René Morel/SAP

NEW AGRICULTURAL FIRM ESTABLISHED

Victoria NATION in English 8 Jul 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] **A** comprehensive national venture has been launched to motivate and catalyse farmers to increase production of fruits and vegetables through the provision of an assured outlet for the sale of all farm produce. The National Agro Industries Limited (NAIL) is the name of that venture, set up as a subsidiary of the Seychelles Commodity Company (SEYCOM) to realise the country's objectives in producing enough for the population and in order to reduce imports of certain foodstuffs.

Introducing the National Agro Industries Limited, the Principal Secretary for Finance, Mr. Guy Morel, described it as the processing side of SEYCOM. He said NAIL intended to integrate all agricultural based activities in the country.

By ensuring an outlet for the sale of all fruits and vegetables produced by the farmers, it is expected that agriculture will now change over from its subsistence form into a commercial and exploitative venture. The farmers, knowing that their produce will be readily sold, will receive the incentive to produce more.

Surplus for canning

The given incentive coupled with the country's

agro-climatic conditions, will result in higher levels of food production in Seychelles if intensive agricultural practices are applied. A large surplus of vegetables and fruits at economic prices is then expected.

NAIL has plans to take care of the surplus fruits and vegetables. Right now, a canning factory is taking shape at Pointe Laue, equipped to handle a wide range of fruits and vegetables. With a capacity of two tonnes per day, the factory is expected to be ready by the end of this year to process and preserve for seasons of scarcity such products from Passion fruit, mango, pineapple, papaya and from vegetables.

The R 5 million cannin

factory will serve as the important centre to generate interest in growing surplus fruits and vegetables. But NAIL, in later stages, proposes to have its own plantations and orchards to act as a buffer against any serious price fluctuations of raw materials in the local markets and for meeting local export commitments.

Replacing imported processed food

NAIL's role is not only to encourage farmers to grow more and to preserve the surplus fruits and vegetables, it is also aiming at gradually replacing the imported processed food. The country would then acquire a substantial saving on foreign currency.

The trade statistics of 1979 alone show that Seychelles imported fruits, vegetables, animal feedstuffs and dairy products to the value of R 32.4 million. This import bill is surely increasing as the years go by, therefore NAIL's venture is seen to bring a direct impact on the economic development of the country.

As for animal foods, NAIL's plan calls for the establishment of a unit to produce a variety of poultry, cattle and pig foods which are currently being imported on a large scale. The animal food unit will utilise mostly local raw materials such as by-products from the canning factory,

spent grain from the brewery and other wastes. This animal food plant is expected to have an annual production of 10,000 tonnes, producing the feeds in mash form initially and in pellet form subsequently.

When NAIL outlined in its set-up to integrate all agriculture-based industries, it also proposed to set up a Milk Products Unit and Abattoir Unit. "Laiterie des Iles" has been taken over and a better equipped milk product factory will be relocated at Anse aux Pins. NAIL will then produce and market milk products of standard quality, including condensed milk, cheese, yoghurt, etc.

Food technology

The present "Laiterie des Iles" building at Le Rocher, together with the nearby abattoir will be expanded and modernised to include a chicken abattoir.

NAIL is not satisfied only with processing food products. Its layout will create a centre for training and developing local competence in the fields of food science, food technology and food industry.

Its quality control and product development services would serve for the development of diversified and new food products based on local raw materials. The quality control and food inspection factory would enable NAIL to lay down an umbrella of good manufacturing practices for

food processors and would ensure their implementation through periodical inspection of all food manufacturers and packers. NAIL's central quality control laboratory will act as a watch-dog and prevent the marketing of sub-standard food products.

The National Agro Industries Limited would also function as a national planning and consultancy service for all food processing investments and as a promotional agency for food and allied industries in Seychelles.

Other projects in which NAIL would be involved in at a later stage include a vegetable, oil milling and refining complex, to process below export grade copra and a medium scale roller flour mill for milling of wheat.

NAIL's venture carries with it a great potential to generate employment through the intensive agricultural production programme and the processing units.

● René Morel/SAP

NATION TO GO METRIC AUGUST FIRST

Victoria NATION in English 15 Jul 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] SEYCHELLES will go metric on August 1 when the Weights and Measures Act passed in December 1980 comes into force, the Ministry of Planning and Development announced yesterday.

At the same time transitional Weights and Measures regulations introduced under the Act will be passed and will stay in force until the end of 1982 when they will be replaced by more stringent, permanent rules.

A Ministry spokesman explained that the Government was going to great trouble to ensure that metric conversion did not cause undue trouble and inconvenience to traders and members of the public.

It was for this reason that Government decided to delay the introduction of final regulations under the powers of Section 16 of the main Act until 1983. Until then, temporary regulations, which are less strict in their application, will be used to allow everyone some breathing space in adapting to the new metric standards.

From August 1 it will be illegal for any commercial

transaction or any form of business to be conducted in any system of measurement other than the internationally-recognised metric system, details of which were published as a supplement to *Nation* early this year. Copies of this supplement are still available free of charge from the Unity House reception.

Price control inspectors will be visiting shops to carry out checks of balances, weights and length measures used by traders, and those found persisting in not using authorised metric units or using defective measures will be liable to heavy penalties of fines up to R. 10,000 and imprisonment for up to 12 months.

Under the new legislation, there is no change in the use of the kilogram and the gram as units of weight. However, the few shops still using imperial pounds and ounces will

have to discontinue the practice as imperial measures will no longer be legal.

Probably, the most drastic change affecting the public will be in the use of the metre and its multiples as units of length and the complete abandonment of imperial units, such as miles, yards, feet, inches as well as other archaic colonial measures of length such as the "ell" and the "aune".

Fabrics in shops will have to be sold by the metre. It will be illegal for traders to continue using old "aune" or "ell" or yard measures.

The Government has imported approved metre rules which have been verified and stamped in accordance with Section 8 of the Act. These are available at WEL Supplies both on Mahé and Praslin.

Only metre rules which have been officially checked and stamped may be used for purposes of trade. Shopkeepers who use two scratch marks on a showcase or counter as their length standard will be breaking the law. It is also not permissible for them to use tape rules or other uncertified measures in trade.

Conversion tables have been prepared and will be freely distributed to enable shoppers to tell at a glance the metric equivalent of various "ell" or "aune" measures and the comparative prices per "ell" or "aune" and per metre.

The new Weights and Measures Act, 1980, also contains a number of provisions aimed at protecting consumers against unscrupulous trading practices. A customer has the right to ask a trader to weigh or measure goods being bought in his presence.

It will be unlawful for a trader to keep on his premises any weight, balance or measure which is defective or which he is not authorised to use. There are very heavy penalties for infringements of the law.

Importers of motor vehicles are also reminded — as they were forewarned late last year — instrumentation on all motor vehicles imported into Seychelles after August 1, 1981, will have to comply with metric standards.

Odometers and speedometers fitted into new cars will have to be expressed in kilometres and kilometres per hour respectively. Instrumentation in dual metric and imperial units will not be admissible.

SEYCHELLES

BRIEFS

SOVIET GIFT--More books were added to the National Youth Service library at Port Launay yesterday as a gift from the Komsomol--the Youth League of the Soviet Union. About a hundred books covering political subjects, fiction, science, poetry, romance and population study were presented by the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Alexander Startsev and accepted by the Principal Secretary for Youth and Community Development, Mr. Ralph Adam. Mr. Startsev said the gift was a result of the visit made to Seychelles by a Komsomol delegation in April, when the NYS village was one of the youth projects inspected. The Ambassador said it was the first gift but "not the last". Mr. Adam, on behalf of the NYS, thanked the Komsomol for the gift. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 17 Jul 81 p 2]

CO-OPERATION WITH JAPANESE--A four-man Japanese government delegation arrives in Seychelles tomorrow for talks aimed at identifying future Japanese development co-operation with Seychelles. The delegation, led by the Deputy Director of the Economic Cooperation Division of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, Mr Yasuo Saito, would identify projects which the Japanese government might finance, officials of the Ministry of Planning and Development said. In the course of their five-day visit, the delegation will meet high-ranking officials in the Ministries of Planning and Development, Education and Information, Foreign Affairs and the Departments of Agriculture and Health. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 17 Jul 81 p 2]

CSO: 4700/230

PRESIDENT HAILS RO'LE OF SOVIET AFRO-ASIAN SOLIDARITY GROUP

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 10 Jul 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] President Siaka Stevens yesterday recalled with gratitude the friendship of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee during the early days of the All Peoples Congress.

The Soviet Solidarity Movement, he said, was one of the few friends of the Party in those days.

"It is therefore not easy for us to forget the kindness which you demonstrated to us during that period", told a three-man delegation from the Committee at State House.

The delegation was led by Mr. Koutchiev Georgievich, a member of the Committee's Praesidium.

They were making a courtesy visit to the President.

Dr. Stevens also commended the Soviet Union for the traditionally important role which it continues to play in aiding Africa's liberation movements.

He hoped the relationship between Sierra Leone and the Soviet Union would grow stronger.

Mr. Georgievich said the Soviet Union welcomed the successes scored by the people of this country in the construction of a new democratic society and in the struggle for the elimination of the last vestiges of colonialism and also for social progress.

Mr. Georgievich noted with satisfaction that Sierra Leone and the Soviet Union shared identical views on key world issues.

He emphasised that with the grave deterioration in the international situation it was especially significant to consolidate the unity of all peace loving forces in the struggle for peace and against the arms race.

Mr. Georgievich also underlined Sierra Leone's role in the Organisation of African Unity which he described as an important factor of the anti-imperialist struggle.

He pledged that the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee would continue to render all-round support to Africa's national liberation movements in their struggle for freedom and independence in Namibia and South Africa.

Other members of the Soviet delegation were Professor Constantinovitch Popov, Head of the Department of Scientific Communism at Patrice Lumumba Friendship University and Dr. Voranin Sergei, Senior Scientific Researcher at the Institute of Oriental Studies in the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

The delegation which was introduced to the President by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Sahr Randolph Fillie Faboe is here at the invitation of the Central Committee of the A. P. C. as part of regular exchange of visits between the A. P. C. and Soviet Organisations.

The meeting was witnessed by the Assistant Secretary to the Secretary-General of the A. P. C. Mr. E. T. Kanara, and other Central Committee members of the All Peoples Congress Party.

CSO: 4700/228

FOREIGN MINISTER'S PRESS CONFERENCE REPORTED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 10 Jul 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] Sierra Leone is among a new OAU committee set up in Nairobi, Kenya, with full powers to ensure that the parties concerned in the Western Saharan conflict implement the recommendations made by the Organisation's Ad Hoc Committee.

It is the "Implementation Committee" which apart from Sierra Leone, also comprises Guinea, Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, Sudan and Tanzania.

Speaking in Freetown yesterday, Foreign Minister Dr. Abdulai Conteh told pressmen that during the 18th OAU summit in Nairobi, many had hoped that the over-riding issues on the Western Saharan problem would be the admission of the Arab Saharawi Democratic Republic--one of the warring factions, to membership of the Organisation.

But in the light of the presence of King Hassan of Morocco, Dr. Conteh said, the Assembly of Heads of State and Government welcomed the solemn commitment made by the Moroccan King accepting a referendum in the disputed territory.

It was King Hassan's first presence at OAU deliberations for nine years, the Foreign Minister said.

The Foreign Minister explained that although Sierra Leone had given up the Chairmanship of the OAU, this country nevertheless continues to play an important and active role within the Organisation.

He added that this was evident by Sierra Leone's election to the chairmanship of the committee on sanctions, her membership of the implementation committee on Western Sahara and her membership of the Ad Hoc Ministerial Committee on the establishment of a political Security Council.

He said that by virtue of the fact that Sierra Leone held the Chairmanship of the OAU for the last twelve months, one of her cardinal concerns was to be as objective as possible in the treatment of the issue before the Summit.

On the Namibian question, the Foreign Minister said that with the failure of the Geneva pre-implementation talks which was aimed at bringing the parties to the negotiating table for the implementation of the independence plan and in the light of the United States' new policy towards South Africa, the Nairobi Summit strongly condemned the United Kingdom and France for their collusion with the South African racists as manifested in the triple vetoes in the Security Council.

The Summit Dr. Cortez said, also reaffirmed its support for the Security Council resolution 435 endorsing the United Nations Plan for the Independence of Namibia as the only basis for a negotiated settlement of the Namibian problem and called for the immediate and unconditional implementation of the resolution without any prevarication, qualification or modification. .

On the Chadian issue, the Foreign Minister noted that the attempt to view the Libyan intervention in that country against the groundswell of the tension in the Middle East, was realised in Nairobi not to be in the best interest of the OAU and the Chadian people.

Instead, he went on, both the Council and the Assembly concentrated on the present needs of Chad.

He said that the Assembly of Heads of State requested all Member States of the OAU to abstain from interfering in the internal affairs of Chad.

CSO: 4700/228

ARABIC LANGUAGE INSTITUTION TO BE ESTABLISHED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 10 Jul 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] An Arabic institution to help improve the standard and method of Arabic teaching in this country is to be established.

This was revealed by a delegation, from the World Federation of Arabic and Islamic International school in Saudi Arabia in conjunction with the Ummul Qara University, now conducting an in service course for the training of Arabic teachers in this country.

The course which is being held at the Milton Margai Teachers College is under the auspices of the Sierra Leone Supreme Islamic Council.

Speaking to the First Vice President, Mr. S. I. Koroma when the delegation paid a courtesy call, the leader, Dr. Abdullah El-Russeine said the course would be conducted annually until the Arabic institution which would serve as a base for the training of Arabic teachers in West Africa is established.

Dr. El-Russeine told the First Vice President that 100 Arabic Teachers from all over the country are presently participating in the eight week course.

He solicited Government's cooperation in achieving the objective for which the course was organised.

First Vice President Koroma expressed profound appreciation for the effort which he described as a noble venture.

Mr. Koroma said that Islam was making satisfactory strides in Sierra Leone where interaction between Muslim and Christians was very healthy.

He agreed with Dr. El-Russeine that the course should be conducted annually and assured the delegation that government would support and cooperate with them at all times.

The delegation was accompanied and introduced by the President of the Sierra Leone Supreme Islamic Council, Mr. S. A. T. Koroma.

CSO: 4700/228

FINANCING OF LUPHOKLO POWER PROJECT REPORTED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 9 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] The Minister for Finance, Mr. J. L. F. Simelane was this week authorised again to issue another guarantee, this time amounting to E6.75 million to the European Investment Bank.

The guarantee is in respect of a loan granted by the bank to the Swaziland Electricity Board for its E46 million Luphoklo Hydropower project in the Ezulwini Valley.

Before authorising the Minister Mr. E. W. Dlamini wanted to know the presented value of guarantees issued by this government and whether or not the Minister has a select committee to help him study the guarantees.

Dr. Sishayi Nxumalo congratulating the Minister for the commendable work he was doing by such a project and contributions it will have on the development of the country, said there was no other way a developing country could manage if it had no money of its own, other than issuing guarantees.

Although some people may be sceptical about such guarantees, he said they were necessary for the country's development and warned if that meaningful steps were not taken now when there is still time to develop the country, the young generation may brand the present generation "sell outs".

He also warned that time available today to raise money for investment may not be available in future. He recalled that many people who wanted to put money into this country a few years ago, had now changed their minds and turned elsewhere.

For instance, he said, some investors who were willing to invest in this country before Zimbabwe became independent, now preferred to invest there.

He said in future, investors who could still be willing to put money in this country may decide to change their minds when Namibia attains independence.

The hydro power station, he said was also necessary for the creation of job opportunities in this country and he expressed disappointment that before any major industry can be established in this country there must be assurance that electricity will be available from South Africa.

Mr. Simelane replying to Mr. R. N. Dlamini said the present government had inherited guarantees amounting to R20 million from the previous government.

He said the select committee that helped him was Cabinet.

He said he was only authorised by law to issue guarantees not exceeding R500,000 without seeking Parliamentary approval.

CSO: 4700/227

RESULTS OF BY-ELECTIONS REPORTED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 14 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] Three members of the Electoral College were elected in three by-elections held in three Tinkhundla centres in the Kingdom's two districts yesterday.

The new college members are Mr. Kakhawukane Gumdane Dlamini who polled 65 per cent and beat Mr. Mampemba Simelane in the Sigwe Inkhundla Shiselweni; Mr. George Panyana Khumalo of Ngwenpi Inkhundla Manzini, who polled 59 percent, beating Mr. Velebantfu Dlamini.

The third member is Mr. Bhakifa Nxumalo who scored 51 percent and defeated Mr. Thomas Ngcamphalala.

The results were officially announced by Mr. Shadrack Sibanyoni, who is Electoral Executive Officer at the Houses of Parliament at Lobamba at about 4.30 yesterday afternoon.

The new college members were whisked away to Lobamba immediately after being elected where they were sworn in and will today together with the other 77 members start preparations for the elections of two members of the House of Assembly.

Yesterday's elections are a sequel to the death of two college members and the nomination of the third to the Senate and one of two vacant seats in the House of Assembly was caused by the illness of member Mr. Mafa Phelele Sibandze.

In fact, Mr. Sibandze has been seriously ill since 1974 and as such has never been able to be present to take his seat in the House. He is still in a critical condition with one side of his body completely paralysed.

The second vacancy in the House was caused by the death recently of Mr. Walter William Nordaunt.

The 80 college members were expected to be addressed by Indvuna Yetinkhundla, Mr. Mndeni Shabalala this morning and official sources were not certain as to the date the results of the House of Assembly elections will be known.

This will depend largely upon how soon a government gazette in which the instrument of the elections is published, but this is expected to be anyday this week.

The 80 college members may be addressed by the King as he did during the 1978 elections, before the elections take place.

Candidates for the college are nominated by the Tinkhundla committees and their names are not disclosed until election day. The candidates are also not informed about their nominations until a few minutes before the election starts.

They are then seated before the electorate who register their votes by passing through a gate next to which a candidate of their choice is seated.

The elections of the members of the House of Assembly by the college is by secret ballot.

CSO: 4700/227

BRIEFS

KING'S BIRTHDAY--King Sobhuza's birthday will not be celebrated this year, though July 22 will be observed as a public holiday in Swaziland, the Permanent Secretary for Home Affairs, Mr. Mordakai Khumalo disclosed yesterday. This decision, he said, has been taken in view of the forthcoming celebrations for the King's Diamond Jubilee next September 4. The King celebrates his 82nd birthday on Wednesday July 22, only six weeks before the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations expected to be spread over about five days. With over 20 heads of state having been invited, the occasion is expected to be the biggest in the history of the Kingdom of Swaziland. The heads of state or their representatives are due to start arriving in the country on September 1 and the Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla is expected to be at the Airport to meet them on behalf of the King. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 13 Jul 81 p 1]

SUGAR DELAY DISCUSSED--Talks on the present problem in the transportation of sugar from Swaziland to Maputo for shipment to overseas markets were held in Maputo yesterday between Swaziland and Mozambican officials. The problem is reported to be caused by the small number of rail trucks expected to carry the commodity from the Kingdom's three sugar mills to the port of Maputo. Official sources in Maputo told the TIMES that an agreement was reached during yesterday meeting that the present number of trucks be increased to facilitate the prompt shipment of this product. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 13 Jul 81 p 1]

GOVERNMENT ACTS TO CONTROL PRICES

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 23 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Tim Chigodo]

[Text] **THE** Government has embarked upon a massive exercise to draw up maximum retail prices for basic essential commodities in various areas of the country to protect people from being overcharged.

The move is being taken to protect consumers, particularly in rural areas where small businesses were not always aware of price control legislation, according to Mr. Ken Phillips, Under Secretary for Home Trade in the Ministry of Trade and Commerce.

In the past, he said, more attention had been paid to factory and wholesale prices leaving retailers to peg their mark-ups.

"We are, at the moment, concentrating on basic essential foodstuffs and household items."

"The ideal situation would be to have national retail or consumer prices for basic commodities, i.e. price lists which would apply throughout the country."

"This, however, could only be done over a period of time as it would subsequently mean different distribution arrangements

having to be introduced in most cases and firms having to restructure their pricing accordingly," said Mr. Phillips.

"As an interim measure, however, and in an attempt to stop any profiteering which might be taking place at the retail level, and so to protect the consumer, we are in the process of drawing up the maximum price for basic commodities which we feel should be charged in different parts of the country."

"These will be based on the existing methods of distribution and transport arrangements."

Mr. Phillips said the lists will act as guidelines for the public as to what they should be paying in areas where they live as opposed to what they might be paying.

He stressed that the Ministry would not be setting prices for individual shops or stores in the guideline exercise.

"The price lists will be merely guidelines for the public so that they can shop to best advantage in their area," said Mr. Phillips.

DISPLAY

The exercise has involved the collecting of data from factories, wholesalers and various retail stores throughout the country to arrive at prices which will not be unfair to all concerned.

Retail stores will be reminded to display their prices for the goods concerned.

Mr. Phillips added, however, that they should in any case be displaying the prices of everything they sold as this is a requirement of existing legislation.

He noted that the rural trader at a greater distance from the source of supply was in the hands of other people than for transport charges were concerned, and brought to him quantities which did not enable him to get discount facilities like those in urban areas.

Among the commodities to be included in their guidelines list are maize meal, margarine, cooking oil, soap, salt, candles and tea.

CONTROL

Prices of goods sold in Zimbabwe are subject to the Control of Goods (Prices Control) Order 1980. This covers most goods, but there are exceptions such as services, second-hand items, food and drink sold on the premises, eggs, fruit, vegetables and goods sold by auction.

Prices of items such as bread, sugar and petrol are controlled by the Government at retail level and maize meal at wholesale levels only.

In May this year the Government introduced maximum retail prices for beef which were widely

publicised and butchers were reminded to display their price lists for customers to see.

RESULTS OF BY-ELECTIONS ANALYZED

Role of Whites

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 19 Jul 81 p 10

[Article by Lance Reynolds: "Time for a Close Look at the White Voters' Role"]

[Text] THE Borrowdale poll has confirmed the factors that were apparent in the Minko by-election because one was largely urban and the other rural, and because the white voters have always shown great consistency of attitude, it is reasonable to claim that a more than adequate sample has been taken of the white community's present political attitudes.

Of the voters who do vote, it is probable that they were motivated as follows — for the RF by loyalty to the past and a continuing faith in Mr Smith for the DP, by a desire to state their wish to be seen as co-operating and committed Zimbabweans who have chosen allegiance to the future rather than the past.

Of far greater importance and interest are the registered voters who choose to ignore both parties. Even with a generous allowance for those on the voter rolls who have left

or moved, more than half stayed away. To these must be added the significant number of younger white adults who have not been persuaded that it is important to them individually or as part of the white community to register as voters.

So let us look at the possible attitude of perhaps two out of every three white adults. Clearly they are disillusioned with the system by which they can participate in Zimbabwe's political life. Why? Our analysis suggests the following:

WORTHLESS

In the theory of Lancaster House, Mr Smith expected the 90 seats to give him the power of kingmaker between the black parties and thus a role in the Government. In the reality of today's Parliament, the white MPs cannot influence which party and which men form our Government.

The white voter cannot vote either for or against the Government, leading many to regard their vote as worthless, for this is the essence of a democratic vote.

Second, the basic difference given to voters by

the DP and the RF amounted to an attempt to demonstrate a pro or anti-Government attitude.

Many whites reject this, for it is a futile and possibly dangerous argument among whites conducted in public to bind a referendum on the achievements of the majority chosen Government. Further, this has happened at the first opportunity and is very likely to continue for the remaining 14 years of this

Constitution. If it is to be the hallmark of white politics, more and more whites will opt out as voters.

Third, the racial separation that 90 RF MPs display in the House as an opposition bloc is exactly what a growing number of whites wish to avoid. The continuous spotlight on "us" and "them" goes against the thousands of serious individual efforts to become (and to be seen as) a non-racial Zimbabwe doing his and her best in their daily lives.

STIGMA

Because the RF makes the claim to represent all whites, having all the white seats, the whole community is seen as being of their nationally unpopular past and

present attitudes. Minor and Borrowdale have proved they represent only one in three whites, but the stigma will persist.

Another way of stating this is that the whites regard themselves as without leadership among themselves, a fact reflected in their growing understanding of the real leadership provided by the Prime Minister.

URGENCY

If the political system does not allow whites to vote directly for or against the Government, and if it is rejected in its practice by so many whites, then we must look to rectify it now. The urgency arises from the need to provide the minority community with an acceptable and working representation in the national political body.

Without a reform of the system, the whites will have to live in a political wilderness for many years and may then find no part for any of them in national politics under the future constitution.

The direction of thinking that can produce such a reformed system appears to be as follows.

● Put the whites on to the Common Roll immediately. This is what will happen in the next constitution anyway and there are benefits that can be achieved in advance. The national parties will, to an extent, recognise the white voter numbers; whites can look to hold office at local or national level in these parties; and there could be white candidates representing these parties at the next general election. These are the opening stages of making all communities participants in national politics, surely the end objective of all of us.

Thus all citizens will have a vote for or against the Government, from tomorrow on.

EXODUS

● Recognise that the white community won at Lancaster House a block of 30 seats and that this block remains important to their perceived well-being. Its removal could trigger an increased white exodus. It is the system — the white party political confrontation — that should be revised, to end the public display of pro- and anti-Government argument.

The area in which white interests really do lie today is in their daily, economic and social lives, in their homes, businesses, farms and professions.

The organisations that already exist to represent these economic and social sectors could be organized into an electoral college, charged with receiving a

prescribed number of candidates from each body — say three from CEF, ACCOS, trade unions and CFU; 2 from motor trade and medical council, etc. — to a total of 36.

This concept was developed by the Rhodesia Party in 1975. The Way Ahead, a proposal for a constitutional settlement rather than war, and by the NUP in 1978. Today's circumstances suggest its time has come.

NON-RACIAL

This list would be of white candidates in keeping with Lancaster House. Already all these bodies are non-racial and have other than white executive members. This is a strong feature in its favour — the purpose is to retain a white representation but as the representatives of professional bodies, not of white political parties.

That the professional body is slowly losing its white dominance is a natural process and must be recognised.

The list of 30 candidates could be put to the white voters for selection of the 30 MPs.

The result would be 30 independents — not a solid political bloc under a

whip — representing the economic and social sectors of national life, and voting on each issue according to its merits only.

UNIQUE

In this way some important features of the future political structures can be introduced now, in response to a crisis among the white community that demands urgent reform.

It is possible, if the 30 representatives contribute to debate and decision in Parliament, that the uniqueness of this system could be recognised in the future constitution, amended only in that the race of the candidate would no longer be defined.

● Lance Reynolds is vice-president of the National Unifying Force.

DP Needs Organizing

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Jul 81 p 8

[Editorial: "Taking Stock"]

[Text] Political pathologists picking over the bones of the Borrowdale and Mazoe-Mtoko by-elections are obviously finding much to interest them.

Not surprisingly, the inquest has centred on why the Democratic Party failed rather than on why the RF succeeded. This is a healthy sign and it is surely proof that the white electorate is beginning to think seriously and constructively, if belatedly, about where its future really lies.

That many of them have not yet made up their minds is clear from the low polls in both contests. And it is on this issue that the post-election debate has been most vigorous.

From all that has been said in our letters columns and elsewhere it appears that for many people the Democratic Party still lacks credibility.

A number of reasons have been put forward for this, involving both policies and personalities. They must all be examined carefully by the DP if the momentum it has built up in the by-elections is to be developed.

The party has done remarkably well in a relatively short time with what amounts to a scratch team and a makeshift organisation. It must now put some flesh and muscle on its bones. A sharper definition is needed. Personalities and punch are lacking.

If changes at the top are found to be necessary then let them be made. At stake here is not just the future of a few politicians but that of a community if not of the country.

It can no longer be left to Smithy. It never should have been left to Smithy. The albatross of this Ancient Political Mariner must be cut from the necks of the white electorate as soon as possible. There is not much time left.

CSO: 4700/223

RESERVE BANK STATEMENT PUBLISHED

Salisbury GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 3 Jul 81 p 663

[Text]

General Notice 607 of 1981.

RESERVE BANK OF ZIMBABWE ACT (CHAPTER 173)

Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe

IN terms of section 20 of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Act (Chapter 173), a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe as at the 19th June, 1981, is published in the Schedule.

3-7-81

B. WALTERS,
Secretary to the Treasury

SCHEDULE

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT THE 19th JUNE, 1981

Liabilities		Assets	
	\$		\$
Capital	2 000 000	Gold and foreign assets	148 574 044
General Reserve Fund	6 000 000	Loans and advances	57 916 780
Currency in circulation	171 112 329	Internal investments—	171 585 603
Deposits and other liabilities to the public	223 565 285	Government stock	54 348 986
Other liabilities	77 633 091	Other	117 236 617
		Other assets	103 254 278
	<u>\$480 332 705</u>		<u>\$480 332 705</u>

CSU: 4700/220

TRADE HINDERED BY LACK OF INFORMATION

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 23 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] THE lack of statistical information concerning their respective economies was highlighted by delegates of African, Caribbean and Pacific countries who attended the recent ACP trade operators conference in Lome.

The aim of the meeting, the first to which the private sectors from ACP states were invited, was to promote trade between members of the Lome Convention by initiating direct contacts between importers and exporters.

Zimbabwe's delegate, Mr Keith Nicholson, chief executive of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe, said the conference recognised that without the active involvement of the trade operators and their organisations, little development of this sort could be achieved.

The exchange of information is, therefore, all the more important.

"This won't lead to increased trade overnight, but it will provide the opportunity, despite natural barriers such as customs, languages, transport and telecommunications which currently exist, for better communications," said Mr Nicholson.

"It was the hope of the conference that business sectors in ACP states will be able to help their governments overcome some of those barriers.

"This leads me to believe that governments are beginning to recognise the value of their respective business communities in promoting trade links in terms of the trade agreements and conventions to which their governments are signatories."

NOT NEW

Mr Nicholson, who also attended last month's symposium in Addis Ababa for African chambers of commerce, suggested that this lack of information was nothing new.

"On both of my recent trips I have been surprised by how little African countries know about each other so at least an exchange of trade information would be a start to overcoming this ignorance.

"But until business communities can talk to each other quickly and effectively these problems will remain," said Mr Nicholson.

CHIEF TANGWENA DENOUNCES OPPONENTS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 19 Jul 81 p 1

(Text) **SENATOR** Chief
Rekayi Tangwena yester-
day breathed fire
and brimstone in a
vicious attack on
"cowardly" non-black
activists trying to
whip up opposition to
his rule among his
people.

The 70-year-old chief
drove from Salisbury to
his home high on the
wind-swept slopes of the
Inyanga Mountains to in-
vestigate reports that
some of his people were
plotting to overthrow him.

He said he had estab-
lished that the reports
had been sparked off by
non-black, who had in-
terests in the area.

In an emotional out-
burst in which he showed
his old fire and fight, the
white-bearded leader of
the Tangwena told a
gathering at Nyafaru
that he was ready to ab-
dicate the moment his
people came into the open
and told him so.

Brandishing a copy of
last week's Sunday Mail
which published the
rumoured plot, he said: "If
this is true, if you no
longer want me, say so
and I will abdicate here
and now."

Sparkling

But the crowd roared back at him: "Pamberi [words indistinct] ... (Forever with Tangwena)... [words indistinct] nchjunzvaturva"... (Down with activists), and their cry echoes in the valleys below.

In top form and his eyes sparkling, Senator Tangwena was assured by his people that they were solidly behind him and that they would not allow any moves against him.

They said the activists
were in Salisbury, not
among them, and that
they would hand over
anyone who plotted to de-
pose the chief.

Chief Tangwena gained
world fame in the early
1970s when he defied the
RF Government and led
his people into the moun-
tains at the time they

were threatened with
eviction in a land dispute
with a white rancher.

The Tangwena people
were on the 16 000 ha
Gaerai Ranch which they
argued was their ancestral
land.

Backing up the rancher,
the RF Government had
tried to drive the Tang-
wena away.

All their cattle were
confiscated and their

children taken away in
a bid to force the chief to
surrender, but he remained
defiant.

RESPECT

The fiery chief further
gained the hearts and re-
spect of black Zimbabweans
when, in 1975, he led the
Prime Minister, Mr
Mugabe, and the ZANU
(PF) secretary-general,
Mr Edgar Tekere, across

the border into Mozam-
bique, with the Rhodesian
security forces close on
their heels.

During the war, the
Tangwena, numbering
nearly 3 000 and whose
mountain enclave is bor-
dered by the Gaerai
River in the north-west,
the Jora River in the east,
and Chief Chikomba's
area in the south-east,

lived as nomads along
the Mozambican border.

They returned after
independence to Nyafaru,
an agricultural co-opera-
tive now the centre of a
thriving community com-
plete with a primary and
secondary school.

Many of the children now learning in the school were born in exile in the wilderness during the war years.

However, the MP for Manicaland, Mr Ezekiel Sanyangare, who accompanied Chief Tangwena, expressed concern that the Tangwena were inflicting self-destruction upon themselves by drinking too much kachasu, a highly potent home-distilled brew.

CSO: 4700/223

ARAB AID FOR RECONSTRUCTION PROJECTS REPORTED

London 8 DAYS in English 11 Jul 81 p 28

[Report by Howard Schiessel]

[Text] ARAB STATES are helping Zimbabwe in its reconstruction efforts, in the hope that this key state will become an important stabilising factor in southern and central Africa.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's marxist bent upsets few Gulf states — or western countries — as his government has been wary of ungrading ties with the Soviet Union. The Soviets, in fact, supported his arch-rival Joshua Nkomo in the bitter liberation war to overthrow the minority white regime of Ian Smith.

Middle Eastern countries played an important part in last March's Zimbabwe Conference on Reconstruction and Development (Zimcord), when 31 nations and 36 international aid organisations pledged about \$1.45bn in economic assistance. The largest Zimcord donors were the World Bank with a \$100m loan and Great Britain, which added \$55m to the \$252m already committed.

Half the Zimcord pledges came in the form of soft loans and the other 50 per cent was in outright grants, representing aid Zimbabwe is to receive during the next three years and bringing total aid accorded the country since independence 17 months ago to over \$2bn.

Heading the list of Arab donors is Kuwait, with \$52m in soft loans, \$26m of which is to finance the purchase of 25 diesel-electric locomotives from the US or National Railways of Zimbabwe. According to the head of the Kuwaiti delegation at the Zimcord conference,

Mohammed Khouja, this aid came 'with no political or economic strings attached'.

Since Zimbabwe's independence, four Kuwaiti delegations have visited Salisbury. 8 Days has learnt that the Arab state intends to make a special financial effort to enable Zimbabwe to restore its war-torn economy. The Kuwaiti Fund is interested in financing technical assistance and consultancy services for the development of the Sabi River valley, in the southeast, where 40,000 hectares of irrigated land is intended to produce cash and food crops for export.

The Opec Fund pledged \$6m, which covers only 1981: a similar amount is expected both in 1982 and 1983. Egypt has provided Mugabe's government with about \$1.3m for reconstruction work, while Saudi Arabia has decided to contribute towards rebuilding Zimbabwe by means of government-to-government agreements on specific projects. It provided \$15m last December for emergency reconstruction and resettlement schemes.

The Khartoum-based Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) is also mobilising badly-needed finance for Zimbabwe. BADEA chief Chedi Ayan says that his organisation is particularly keen on assisting promising rural development schemes, as a first step towards establishing a long-term relationship with Zimbabwe.

Other bilateral Arab aid donors include Algeria and Iraq. A Zimbabwean diplomat in Salisbury told 8 Days: 'We specially appreciate Arab aid because it is flexible'.

But Arab economic links with Prime Minister Mugabe's government are unlikely

to be limited to a donor-receiver relationship, trade ties also hold considerable promise. The Zimbabwe Promotion Council toured Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Bahrain, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia late last year, to inform potential Arab clients of the wide array of industrial goods, strategic minerals, food and cash crops which the country can offer at competitive prices. Middle Eastern states reportedly expressed interest in importing sugar, tobacco, steel, chrome and textile products.

Iraq recently took the lead among Arab states in building solid commercial ties with Zimbabwe. An important trade agreement was signed in early June whereby Baghdad contracted to buy \$16.6m worth of high-quality Zimbabwe tobacco (about 9,000 tonnes). Iraqi ambassador Ali Sumaida commented: "This is the first important commercial deal between the two countries since Zimbabwe's independence and is a great start to deeper economic relations between the two governments."

Besides tobacco, Iraq has expressed interest in Zimbabwe's coffee and other foodstuffs. In return, the Iraqis could provide oil for Zimbabwe's Peruka refinery, near Umtali, which is expected to be refurbished by early next year. Moreover, Baghdad and Salisbury have signed a 'most-favoured nation' agreement on customs duties.

CSO: 4700/231

NEW TALKS ON OIL PIPELINE TARIFFS PLANNED

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 23 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] THE Ministry of Transport and Power said yesterday that further meetings are to be held with the Mozambique Government over the question of proposed tariffs for the Beira-Umtali pipeline due to be recommissioned in December.

"We have had only two formal meetings so far and we are still in the middle of discussions," said a spokesman.

He denied reports that the sides had clashed over the issue. "Relations with the Mozambique authorities are very affable," he added.

Our London correspondent, Arnold Raphael, quoting City sources, writes that further talks are to be held in Beira this week to resolve the deadlock.

The Ministry spokesman said he was not aware of any such meeting.

The sources said that all parties — the two Governments and Lornho, owners of the 288 km pipeline — were aware of the vital importance of the issue and politics were not involved.

It was purely commercial wrangle, the sources emphasised, over what royalties should be paid to Mozambique for the use of the line.

It costs up to \$100 a tonne to rail off products from South Africa. Lornho has assessed its own charges at between \$20 and \$25 a tonne.

This reflects the major investment in the pipeline

which fell into disuse soon after UDI, and the firm loan the company is now completing to pay for the reconstruction of a 40 km section and for pumping and other equipment.

In addition to Lornho's standing charges, the Mozambique authorities want to levy a royalty of more than \$30 a tonne, in part to compensate Mozambique Railways for the loss of oil freight revenue.

Compensation was embodied in the pre-UDI pipeline agreement with the Portuguese colonial administration.

The City sources said that the dispute was not with the principle of compensation but rather with its application, and that the proposed royalties were excessive, especially as they would be paid in hard currency.

While it is acknowledged that the pipeline would still be much cheaper than South African Railways, Zimbabwe is said to feel strongly that Mozambique would nevertheless be imposing a heavy burden on the country's limited resources and that the royalties demanded were altogether too heavy.

It is understood that

Lornho is sending one of its senior directors to the Beira talks, although the debate is essentially between the two governments.

There is evidently no problem between Zimbabwe and Lornho over the basic pumping charges.

At Lornho Zimbabwe's headquarters in Salisbury a spokesman commented: "Companhia do Petroleo Mozambique - Zimbabwe, the pipeline company, assesses the charges and Lornho Zimbabwe is not in a position to comment on any decision the Mozambique company may have taken."

"Lornho Zimbabwe has absolutely no knowledge of the progress of the discussions between the two governments," said the spokesman.

CULVERWELL: NO VETO ON SOUTH AFRICAN STUDY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Jul 81 p 3

[Text]

BELGRADE.

THE Deputy Minister of Education and Culture, Senator Joseph Culverwell says the Government will not encourage Zimbabwe students to accept scholarships for study in South Africa, but will also not ban it, the

Yugoslav News Agency, Tanjug reported from Salisbury yesterday.

Speaking in a television programme for youth, Senator Culverwell was quoted as saying: "The essence is that those who would accept scholarships from the South African republic must know that they are doing it without 'blessings' and permission of the Zimbabwean Government."

The Government of Zimbabwe would no longer grant scholarships for studies in South Africa, he said.

But this did not mean that the Government intended to prevent that any private or philanthropic institution continues to grant scholarships of such kind to Zimbabwean students.

"There is no way to prevent it, because Zimbabwe is a democratic State", he was quoted as saying: "We permit people to choose freely where they want to study, although we feel obligated to discourage them as regards studies in South Africa because we think

it would be contrary to the principle of equality.

"We, like the rest of the world, despise the South African apartheid policy and we do not want to have any connection with it. The policies of South Africa, its educational system, and even its university, are based on principles of inequality, which we hate. Therefore, it is understandable that we discourage acceptance of scholarships from that country."

Senator Culverwell called on Zimbabwean students in South African schools to complete their studies there and to return to their fatherland to work, adding that they will not be required to interrupt their studies now. —TANJUG-A.P.

LABOR MINISTER CRITICIZES RIDDELL REPORT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Elton Mutasa]

[Text] THE Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, yesterday criticized the Riddell Commission report and called for a more equitable redistribution of income to improve the standard of living of workers.

Speaking at the seminar of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions in Salisbury, the minister said there was an urgent need to increase as well as redistribute income and make life better for all workers in Zimbabwe.

"My ministry is disappointed that the commission did not tackle this issue effectively and satisfy the hopes we had placed on the outcome of its inquiry," he said.

The ZCTU called the seminar to study the Riddell Commission report on income and prices.

Mr Kangai said the report was institution orientated because the commissioners invariably confined themselves to the question of who was to be appointed to deal with the problem of the workers.

Instead of describing

the problems and recommending relevant programmes for solving them, the Riddell Commission inseparably intertwined the question of 'who was to do what with what had to be done'.

"The commission should have recommended specific programmes for the people to decide how

to implement them through their representatives," he said to loud applause from the delegates from throughout the country.

He strongly disagreed with the Riddell recommendation on the poverty datum line. "The commission suggested a minimum wage of \$128 a month after three years. But we see it at \$180 in 18 months."

"We are not sure what criteria they used but we are convinced that those criteria are faulty."

He added that if the PDL was the value of the goods and services essential for sustaining the worker, then "we must see it as an economic and moral imperative to be attained as soon as possible."

Mr Kangai opposed the character of the proposed expanded Government expenditure programmes urged in the report, saying the recommendation would not create more jobs or promote gainful employment.

"We are not opposed to welfare. But we are of the opinion that a feasible general welfare system, apart from temporary and

limited relief, is inseparable from the level of production within the state."

On the proposed expenditure on commercial farming areas the minister said that while "we believe in the expansion of formal employment opportunities, we nevertheless insist that employers must give their employees meaningful economic sustenance".

The Riddell report recommended the infusion of massive Government funds into the commercial farming areas to create formal employment opportunities.

Mr Kangai criticized the report's recommendation that there should be a separate Ministry of Social Services and Ministry of Labour.

He said: "Since social services come from Government revenue and the latter from the workers' production, the two are inseparable."

On a proposed welfare programme for peasants, the minister said the only meaningful and lasting type of welfare that the Government could give

them — apart from health and education — was in the form of good water supplies, dams for year-round agricultural production, roads, electricity and "meaningful prices".

He slammed a recommendation that urban workers should cover their ties with the rural areas, saying "the connection with the rural areas was not harmful."

"We are far from certain that a worker's ties with the rural areas are harmful to him or his kinsmen. The commission assumed but did not prove this."

NDLOVU EXPLAINS RESETTLEMENT POLICY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Jul 81 p 3

[Text] The PF MP for Matabeleland South, Dr Callistus Ndlovu, on Saturday addressed a rally at Brunapeg in Mphoenga near Plumtree, which was organised by the local PF district branch and elected district councillors, and he explained Government policy on resettlement.

Dr Ndlovu told the people, who had suggested that their area had been neglected ever since the resettlement programme began, that the Government had had problems acquiring farms in Matabeleland. This was partly because most of them were large cattle ranches, unlike the agricultural farms in Mashonaland, and more expensive despite the poor quality of the soil.

He also told the rally the Government had financial problems to begin with but he hoped things would improve as a result of Zimcord.

"The Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, informed Parliament last week that he is in the process of buying two farms in the Dombodema area near Plumtree and that this purchase is coming after a long time of frustration for the people here," Dr Ndlovu said.

He advised people to contact the Minister and the Government through their local representatives.

Dr Ndlovu, who was born in the area, noted that the people's attitude towards water conservation had changed and that locals were now very keen on it. "The Government should take advantage of this," he remarked.

Dr Ndlovu strongly criticised the people for not taking advantage of the free primary education system. He noted that parents were preventing their children, particularly girls, from going to school.

"If I had my own way I would introduce free primary education with heavy penalties for those who flout that law," he said.

People openly expressed their reluctance about cooperatives. They said they thought it was a devious trick to force them into collective villages.

However, Dr Ndlovu explained the advantages. He told them it was entirely for their own good because this would facilitate help from the Government.

CSO: 4700/223

DETAILS ON MANPOWER SURVEY GIVEN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Jul 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] The purpose of the Current Manpower Survey is to turn every company into a training school, the Director of the National Manpower Survey, Dr Ibbo Mandaza, said yesterday, and predicted that Zimbabwe will become self-sufficient in its basic manpower needs in five years.

Addressing about 800 people at a Building Workers Trade Union meeting in Salisbury, Dr Mandaza, who is also the Deputy Secretary for the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development, said the Government wanted everyone to be given the opportunity to be trained.

"We want to find out what training companies will be undertaking, because the principle is that everyone must be given a chance to train. One cannot remain unskilled all his life.

TRADE TESTS

"Equally, we will be looking at the semi-skilled. We will arrange trade tests for them, right from the top to the bottom. We want to find out the nature of skills in this country," Dr Mandaza said.

He said he had been informed reliably by some employers that 10 per cent of the 250 000 semi-skilled workers in the country could become skilled automatically.

Dr Mandaza said that figure, including 9 000 skilled people the country already has, would mean that Zimbabwe had 34 000 skilled people.

"If we had not done the survey, we would have been forced to take expatriates, because in

the last three months we have had more applications to take foreign personnel," he explained.

He said the Government would only allow cases where it was proved that Zimbabwe did not have the specialised people. "And even then, these have to come here to train people, and it is proposed that they must produce results in two years' time," he added.

"The concept is that they must come here to help us, not to undermine Zimbabwe's chances of developing its human resources," he said.

Dr Mandaza said in Bulawayo last week that there were many unknown or unrecognised skilled workers in Zimbabwe and it was only through the survey that these people could be known.

The 9 000 recognised skilled and professional workers in Zimbabwe at present constituted only 3 per cent of the country's workforce, he said. Nobody could really believe that this 3 per cent was responsible for the level of production the country presently enjoys.

"It is impossible for that 3 per cent to be operational. In fact, they are not operational. They are more supervisory.

Dr Mandaza said that if the professional and

skilled workers were not responsible for the production, someone else had to be, and this was the semi-skilled workers.

Dr Mandaza stressed that no one could remain static and therefore a person could not be a semi-skilled worker for the rest of his life.

He appealed to employers and members of the workers committees to tell workers their grades so that they would be able to know whether they were semi-skilled or unskilled.

Zimbabwe Jobs and Skills To Be Regraded

THE National Manpower Survey will correct the present relation between job categories and worker skills, says its director, Dr Rhoe Mandema.

"A nation's wealth is based on its human resources," he maintains.

Interviewed about the work of the survey, Dr Mandema said the gap between job categories and the skill levels of people within the country's workforce was a distinct feature of labour in Third World countries.

"A fallacy of the capitalist system is that it assumes that only 3 percent of the workforce — the professionals — are vital.

"But given the nature of economic development in Zimbabwe, it would not only be attributable to this 3 percent," he said.

"We aim at establishing a correct correlation between job categories and skills in the country."

Dr Mandema said the NMS would aim at bringing about:

- An efficient workforce.
- Better industrial relations.
- An awareness of the importance of human resources as a basis for economic development.

Hundreds of workers classed as semi-skilled could be reclassified as skilled workers by mere reorganization of job categories.

About 10 percent of the country's semi-skilled workforce of 250 000 could be reclassified, he said.

This would increase the current skilled manpower force of 9 034 to about 34 000. Today 25 percent of the labour force of one million workers was classed as semi-skilled.

He said the nation had to ascertain scientifically the level of skills available, shortfalls in industry and need for training.

The NMS has distributed 60 000 questionnaires to employers and heads of training establishments in the country. About 110 000 employees in the professional, skilled and semi-skilled categories will receive their questionnaires towards the end of next month.

Dr Mandema said that about 2 000 Zimbabweans were already outside the country doing artisan training.

"Shortages have so far been exaggerated. If skills increase no one will lose their jobs."

"We could never have sufficient human resources. But we have to

establish a basic self-sufficiency to a point where we don't have to recruit people from outside."

"This objective can be attained in the next five years. But the development of local human resources is a long term and lasting solution," he said.

He added that the NMS must be seen as an ongoing exercise of the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development to:

- Ensure a statistical base to be updated later for useful planning; and
- Arouse the nation into an awareness that human resources are the basis of development.

NMS Survey in Top Gear

STAFF at the Mashonaland branch office of the NMS are stretched to the limit in the race to alert employers about the National Manpower Survey.

Provincial leader Mr Brian Raflopoulos runs the office with a staff of about 50. There are four supervisors, 15 team leaders and 35 enumerators.

The central function of the office (at Morgan House, Baker Avenue — with six telephone lines)

is to oversee and supervise the NMS in Mashonaland East. It sends out surveys and deals with queries from the public.

Team leaders advertise and publicise the survey by addressing meetings in their areas. When questionnaires are completed after Friday, employers will post them to the head

office at Southampton House, Salisbury.

From there they will go back to the branch office to be recorded and analysed. The branches have also conducted pre-manpower surveys through consultative meetings with employers and workers.

Mr Raflopoulos said in

an interview: "The survey is a prerequisite for any meaningful and progressive development strategy based on a radical transformation of society, because manpower is a basic productive resource."

Mr Raflopoulos holds a BEd degree and an MA in history and politics from the University of London's Institute of Education and the School of Oriental and African Studies.

Bura in 1954, he completed his primary and secondary schooling in Zimbabwe before leaving for London in 1974.

He returned home last year and took up the post with the NMS in October — a responsibility he shares with Miss Benhilda Mukanvora, who graduated in Holland.

'Co-operate or Face Stiff Penalties'

HEAVY penalties will be imposed on people who fail to complete National Manpower Survey questionnaires, warns a NMS directorate spokesman.

Emergency Powers Regulations obliging recipients of the NMS survey questionnaires to complete and return them to the head office of the directorate were published in the Government Gazette of July 18. Final regulations were published last week.

The survey directorate has also reminded the public that the regulations will ensure that the information gathered is confidential.

A survey directorate statement said: "All

establishments receiving questionnaires must complete them.

"In cases where the person responsible will be absent for any reason, alternative arrangements have to be made. Where companies are dormant the questionnaire must still be completed but giving the information relevant on the last day of operation.

"A few companies have returned incomplete questionnaires with offensive letters. Such people are reminded that it is an offence to fail to comply."

The statement asked that completed forms be returned by registered post to ensure they remained confidential.

ILO Experts Help Screen the Data

EXPERTS from the International Labour Organisation are in Zimbabwe to help with the National Manpower Survey.

Mr John Francis King and Mr Donald Fraser Wilson deal with computers, data processing and practical implications of the survey in Salisbury.

As a manpower planning adviser, Mr Wilson is helping the Government in his analysis of data from the survey.

The help from the ILO experts is geared towards policy, education, training and input in Zimbabwe.

Their analysts will give the Government an insight into training capacity and help prepare estimates of future manpower capabilities in the country.

CSO: 4700/223

NTUTA SAYS MINING MUST BENEFIT ALL

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Jul 81 p 7

[Text] MOST people of Zimbabwe did not benefit from the country's mineral wealth in the past, the Deputy Minister of Mines, Mr Jim Ntuta, said in Salisbury yesterday, adding that it was Government policy to reverse the situation.

"It was not because the people did not know where the minerals were, but that they did not have the necessary resources and knowledge to develop mines," he said.

Addressing members of a newly-formed mining co-operative, the deputy minister said it faced a number of constraints and obstacles.

These were:

- Lack of knowledge of the law affecting mining, mining techniques and the exploitation of mineral deposits.
- Inadequate funds to support a mine during early stages.
- Inadequate tools to enable the undertaking of a viable mining operation.
- Lack of transport and marketing facilities.

Mr Ntuta said that although the country had people with the necessary mining skills and transport and marketing facilities, there were still few people who possessed all the requirements for successful mining.

He told the Zimbabwe Business Co-operative Society that the legal framework already existed under the Co-operative Society's Act for them to function, and that all that was required of them was to establish a group with "mutual interest, formulate your by-laws with the assistance of the Ministry and register your co-operative."

"The society will clearly include those with mining interests, prospectors, those with funds and equipment and those prepared to work."

He told them that the strength of co-operative societies lay in their ability to pool all resources to benefit all members.

The deputy minister said that financial assistance for the co-operative would be available in two sections — a prospecting grant or a loan assistance.

The ministry, he said, also operated a pool of mining equipment which was available for hire.

REPORTAGE ON MEETING OF MINING EXPERTS

Nickel Deposits Sought

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Jul 81 p 3

[Text] More nickel deposits must be discovered before present known reserves are depleted, the Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, said yesterday.

Opening a nickel workshop at the University of Zimbabwe, which is being attended by more than 20 delegates from Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda and Canada, the Minister said: "I believe that more deposits than at present known probably exist. It is essential to discover them before present known reserves are depleted," he said:

The Minister said the advent of deep-sea mining for manganese nodules was a long-term threat to the nickel mining industry here and in other Third World countries.

He said this would mean Third World nickel deposits, which generally bore less than 1 percent nickel, would face stiff competition from the manganese nodules.

"It is for this reason that this country and other Third World countries are particularly concerned that an equitable and fair "law of the sea should be agreed upon at the Law of the Sea Conference," Mr Nyagumbo said.

Most of the delegates at the four-day workshop are directors and senior geologists of the Geological Survey Departments from the various countries. The delegates, who include representatives of Unesco and the Commonwealth Secretariat, will hold discussions and lectures and also visit several parts of Zimbabwe.

Workshop a 'First'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] The 10-day workshop on nickel and platinum mining being held in Salisbury will help stimulate increased mineral production, the Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, said last night.

Speaking in an interview at a reception for delegates to the workshop at the University of Zimbabwe, Mr Nyagumbo said the outcome would have a "very positive effect on the mineral production in this country.

"We have managed to get the most professional people in nickel mining—a field which we are very interested in developing. They will be able to discover what progress Zimbabwe has made and advise on modern trends of nickel mining."

There are more than 45 people attending the workshop—more than 15 from abroad.

The Minister said, while thanking especially the delegates from UNESCO and the Commonwealth Secretariat, that their experience in geological surveys, metallurgy processing and nickel mining would help Zimbabwe.

Professor Anthony Naldrett, of the geology department at the University of Toronto, said in an interview last night the workshop would be of great benefit in developing resources in Africa.

The instructors ranked among the leaders in the world of nickel and the workshop was the first of its kind.

Part of the workshop includes travelling through the country and visiting some of the geological sites.

"I hope that as a result of the workshop there will be a big increase in the exploration of nickel and platinum in Africa and new ore deposits will be discovered.

"The idea behind the workshop was to communicate our ideas to geologists in Africa and also to bring experts throughout the world to Africa," he said.

Among the delegates are people from Finland, Canada, Britain, Kenya, Uganda, Sierra Leone, Nigeria and Ghana.

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BILL TO CHANGE TTL'S TO BE INTRODUCED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Jul 81 p 5

[Text] **THE Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvuhgo, announced in Salisbury yesterday that he will soon introduce a Bill to change the name of Tribal Trust Lands to communal lands.**

Speaking at a regional conference for his staff and district councillors, Dr Zvuhgo also said he had "arranged for a new Act" to change the name of the African Development Fund, which helps in the provision of infrastructure and agriculture in the former TTLs, to the "District Development Fund".

The term Tribal Trust Land, abbreviated to TTL, came into official use in the early sixties, replacing the former usage of "native reserves", which was land reserved for the exclusive use of its peasants.

The present term appears in some circles to have acquired a derogatory status, for its association with previous racially discriminatory legislation, some Government Ministers referring to the area as the "so-called Tribal Trust Lands" despite its existence in the Statute book.

Dr Zvuhgo also told the meeting that district councils would be able to take over the functions of the African Development Fund — but only when

the councils were judged ready to do so.

The councils would find they had "more than enough to cope with" in the fields of education and health before they could take on the ADF's work.

Some more advanced councils would be ready to take over from the ADF sooner than others, thus leaving the time for such a takeover dependent on the ability of the councils to manage themselves.

He also stressed that the decision to take over from the ADF would be left to the individual councils.

He rejected reports of dissatisfaction among councils over the reconstruction work being done in the communal areas.

He said reconstruction was a priority when the Government came into power, and Government officials and agencies had been told to carry out the work without delay.

With the help of aid money received, roads, boreholes, wells, cattle sale pens, dip tanks and buildings had been repaired.

"I am very satisfied with the good work being done," he said.

He also warned the councillors against abusing their district administrators (chief executives of the councils, who are now being trained for their posts) or employees of Government and other bodies.

"I do not want to hear that district councils have demanded, for example the use of District Development Fund vehicles or that district councillors have interfered with the efforts of District Development Fund employees," he said.

PRODUCTION OF BASIC CAR PROPOSED

For Emerging Countries

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by Brian Connolly]

[Text]

KANIBA.

ZIMBABWE car become the leading car-producing country in black Africa, but it should consider making a basic car which will not be too sophisticated for emerging countries. Mr Ken Winsor, president of the Motor Industry Employers' Association, said in his annual report here on Friday.

To start with, engines, gearboxes, axles and perhaps steering would be imported, but Zimbabwean industry could make the chassis, body, and other parts needed for this "box on four wheels".

"This is the only way," said Mr Winsor, "that we could in some way dictate the type of technology we require in a basic Zimbabwe car, as I submit much of each new model of car we import is too costly and complicated."

There was also the need for many complicated repair tools which would be unsuitable in the new towns that would be emerging in this country. He suggested the

Ministry of Trade and Commerce, and perhaps the Ministry of Industry and Energy Development, appoint a small but high-powered committee with representatives of the assembly plants, the motor and engineering association and others, to investigate his proposal and make recommendations.

He stressed that this proposal was his personal view and not necessarily that of the motor trade.

Mr Winsor was making a joint presidential address on behalf of his association and of the Motor Trade Association, whose outgoing president is Mr Dick Parry.

Noting that the MTA was being criticised over the sale of new cars and the prices of used cars he said that the general motoring public dictated used car prices.

Private sales were exempt from sales tax, thus depriving the Treasury of much needed revenue, and cars went for prices well in excess of new prices.

"The motor dealer, who in most cases inspects and rectifies any defect, and

often gives a guarantee, and on top of this has to charge sales tax, just cannot compete with the private seller. So in turn he has to offer a lower price when trading-in a vehicle — and trading-in is part of the motor trade throughout the world.

"The Government had still not announced any legislation to control used car prices but there had been a rapid decline in prices since emigrants could not take cars under four years old out of the country.

Mr Winsor said he did not see that while the country had a shortage of new cars any legislation that might be imposed on the industry or the individual would stop sales above the so-called controlled price. Supply and demand would still reign, and while to one person a car might be expensive, to another it would be cheap.

The future looked somewhat brighter regarding the supply of new cars. Recommendations made by the motor trade and agreed by the Government, coupled with a small increase in foreign currency, meant an increase in imports during the later part of this year.

"If these increases, however small, can be maintained in foreign currency, next year could well be the turning point in the supply of new cars — although it could well be many years before we are in the same position as the rest of the world with the buyer going from dealer to dealer finding who will give him the best trade-in, with the

dealer cutting his commission to get rid of the cars he has already paid for on his showroom floor."

He believed the acute shortage of spares for later model cars experienced over the past six months, would disappear with the foreign currency increase, but would continue with older vehicles until they were scrapped.

In a few years the intake of apprentices in the motor industry had risen from 300 to 445 this year with 1046 in the pipeline. They received training as good as anywhere in the world, he said.

Cheap Car Feasible

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Jul 81 p 6

[Editorial: "A Povo 404?"]

[Text] A CHEAP people's car for Africa, assembled in Zimbabwe from a minimum of imported parts — can it become a reality?

The idea was suggested at the motor trade congress by Mr Ken Winsor, president of the Motor Industry Employers Association, who said new cars from major manufacturers are too complicated and too costly.

He suggested the Government and the motor trade investigate the proposal, which we think has considerable merit.

The requirement is a rugged but simple engine, perhaps in small and medium sizes, with a basic body style that could be easily adapted to carry either passengers or goods.

Motor manufacturers in many parts of the world are now over-producing to the extent that thousands of unsold vehicles are rotting in open-air parks. But most of these would be too expensive for Africa assuming they could be brought here.

If one or more of these manufacturers could switch to turning out components for a vehicle that the African market does want and can afford, it should be worthwhile. And an expanded African market could be a valuable one.

The introduction of a people's car — a Povo 404 — could even have a bearing on the Government's tentative proposal to allow auxiliary taxis to replace the pirates. What is needed here is a vehicle that will seat six or eight people in reasonable comfort — rather like the small staff bus with body already made in this country.

The Government and the motor trade, separately or together, should try to get the world interested in a new-style people's car. Given the facilities that already exist in Zimbabwe, somebody might take it up.

CONTROL OF GRAIN CONVERSION URGED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 19 Jul 81 p 3

[Text] A leading campaigner against alcoholism has urged the Government to control the amount of grain converted to liquor and ethanol.

The problems of alcoholism were serious enough, but it was becoming a matter of sheer survival to use more grain to feed an ever-growing world population instead of converting it to fuel to alleviate the energy crisis, said the Rev. Fred Rea, chairman of the Salisbury Council of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, last week.

At the same time the land available to agriculture was shrinking rapidly, he warned.

A report to a recent conference on conservation strategy had shown that a third of the world's croplands would disappear in the next 20 years, said Mr Rea.

Deserts and fast-growing cities were eating up arable land at the rate of 60 000 km² each year.

As the competition for grain increased so would the price, with disastrous consequences for countries dependent on purchasing abroad to feed their populations.

In Zimbabwe 7 percent of the maize crop has been turned into liquor. And the continuing oil crisis would compel the country to turn over more and more crop land to ethanol production.

"Within a world where there will be twice as many mouths to feed in 34 years, Zimbabwe before long will be faced with the problem of growing enough food for its own needs and for those of neighbouring countries.

"Zimbabwe should decide whether it can afford to use food crops in the production of alcohol. North America, which feeds 500 million people in the world, will not be able to export grain by the year 2000.

"For the first time in history the world is faced with the massive diversion of agricultural resources for non-food crops. Brazil will soon use 10 percent of its crop land to grow fuel for cars. Yet 65 percent of its population is already undernourished.

"It is clear that in Zimbabwe we must not be content to wait until calamity strikes.

"We need, if not a ministry of liquor control, then at least a commission to undertake research and to advise the various ministries concerned as to the best way of tackling this age-old problem in ways that are adapted to the needs of the new Zimbabwe," said Mr Rea.

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BUMPER MAIZE HARVEST PRESENTS PROBLEM

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 19 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] By March next year Zimbabwe will have maize stocks totalling about a million tonnes--"a larger strategic reserve than is necessary".

This was disclosed by the Minister of Transport, Mr Josiah Chinamano, in Salisbury on Friday while outlining steps to alleviate the nation's rail problems.

Listing shortages of locomotives, rolling stock and skilled artisans among reasons for the difficulties, Mr Chinamano said it would be impossible to export the entire surplus of this year's bumper crop.

Steps already taken to alleviate the problem, including Government agreement to buy 25 new diesel locomotives, should improve the railways' ability to move traffic by early next year, he said.

Exceptionally large crops in the past had been moved with the help of road haulers, but this year they too were under pressure for their services.

"Even if the railways had been free of problems, it is unlikely they would have been able to carry all the maize which the Grain Marketing Board would like to export within the comparatively short period of 12 months," he said.

Increased import traffic was also creating difficulties. This could not be controlled in the same way as export traffic and the two were often out of phase at ports, with an adverse effect on the availability of wagons.

Earlier Mr Chinamano said he hoped soon to introduce a reconstituted Railways Board in line with President Banda's directive to remedy, where necessary, racial imbalances on statutory commissions.

A new reconstituted Board of Air Zimbabwe was announced last week.

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CROP DUSTING CONTRACTS REPORTED

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 23 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] **EXCITING** new developments are on the horizon for Agricair (Pvt) Ltd. The company has just finished a successful crop spraying exercise in Mozambique worth U.S.\$1 million, and has a number of future operations on the cards.

The managing director, Mr Mike Saunders, said the firm was going all out to win contracts for the off-season in other parts of Africa.

So far negotiations have been held to do tea fertilisation in Kenya, cotton spraying in Mozambique, quail control in Tanzania and spraying of sugar crops in Sudan. The Sudan contract is worth U.S.\$300 000.

On the local scene, the company is embarking on a tsetse eradication programme in conjunction with the Department of Veterinary Services. A non-DDT chemical spray for specific use against the tsetse fly is employed. If successful it is hoped to extend the operation to other parts of Africa.

Mr Saunders said his firm is familiar with the destruction of quail and tsetse fly and he is hoping for international co-operation under the direction of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organiza-

tion and the World Health Organisation.

Helicopter charter is another new development. Mr Saunders said: "Companies are hiring helicopters for a wide variety of reasons — mining surveys, photographic studies and ferrying executives around the country. We also used them on a U.S.\$75 000 sugar spraying operation in Mauritius."

The tea fertilisation project in Kenya would make use of planes to spread fertiliser. This is a recent innovation that has proved successful. The company has developed a range of support equipment for such projects.

Discussing the exercises in Mozambique last season, Mr Saunders said there were two phases.

First they had to service, repair and in some cases rebuild the Mozambican planes. Then the actual spraying operation began. This entailed setting up a back-up service to the planes in the air, the hiring of pilots, pro-

viding the insecticide and doing the spraying.

In total more than 30 000 ha were sprayed with weed killer and 300 000 ha with insecticide. This compared with a previous best of 30 ha. It is reported that the yield from the crop sprayed has more than doubled from last year.

A high degree of co-operation was achieved with the Mozambicans. This has been extended to where offers have been made for the Mozambicans to send agricultural officers on cotton courses in Gatooma.

In the coming season if all goes well, the company will run a more concentrated programme in the northern provinces of Mozambique.

Payments for these projects is on a pre-payment basis, and usually in U.S. dollars. Mr Saunders said: "This brings a lot of foreign exchange into the country because most of our costs are local and paid for in Zimbabwe dollars."

[Text]

BRIEFS

YOUTH GUIDANCE--The ZANU (PF) secretary-general Mr Edgar Tekere, yesterday said the party leadership must prepare the youth to ensure that the revolution is safeguarded, adding: "Independence does not mean the revolution has died." He told ex-combatant students at Danhiko Secondary School in Harare that as party secretary-General it was his duty to be the custodian of the party's policies and principles. "It is also my duty to remind and sometimes rebuke people if these principles are not seen to be followed. We are a people's party and people who are elected leaders must realise that they are servants of the people and not their masters. They must learn to be humble." Mr Tekere warned the students that they would be the leaders of tomorrow and must safeguard the revolution by not falling prey to corruption and bribery. For the revolution to continue, a policy of criticism should be allowed to guide the leadership and enable them to comply with the needs of the people. "We must seek an African perspective and sharpen our minds in order to have a clear idea of what we are doing and where we are going," he said. "We have an obligation to assist other countries and not being seen to be selfish, and for this, we have to remain alert and be committed to the spirit of the revolution." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Jul 81 p 1]

MAIZE BAGS--A massive airlift of \$750 000 worth of Austrian-made equipment needed to step up maize bag production for this season's bumper crop was completed on Friday. The airlift which got underway in early April, came to an end when a UTA jumbo jet touched down at Salisbury airport with the last 15 tonnes of machinery. Unloading began immediately and early yesterday the equipment was on its way by road to the Highfield Bag company's Bulawayo factory, where Austrian technicians will start installation work tomorrow. Mr Ian Duffy, managing director of Combine Cargo which organised the airlift, said it was hoped the machinery, producing woven plastic bags would be in full production by early next month. The equipment includes plastic extractors, looms and weaving machines. The initial airlift of 28 tonnes in April was followed by a 32 tonne cargo on July 3. Both were handled by Affretair, Zimbabwe's national air cargo carrier. The UTA jumbo had to be called in to complete the job because the final 15 tonne cargo was too bulky for Affretair's biggest aircraft to handle. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 19 July 81 p 3]

CIRCULATION RECORD--The SUNDAY MAIL reached new record circulation figures during the first six months of this year, according to statistics released by the Audit Bureau of Circulation last week. During the first six months of this year average weekly sales were 105 352, compared with sales of 103 977 for the same period last year. Monthly average sales were: January, 97 794; February, 107 981; March, 111 139; April, 104 176; May, 104 295; and June, 105 543. Shortage of newsprint

reduced sales in the second half of the period. Average sales for the last six months of last year were 102 944. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 19 Jul 81 p 1]

U. K. ARMY CHIEF--The Chief of the General Staff of the British Army, General Sir Edwin Bramall, began a four-day visit to Zimbabwe yesterday at the invitation of the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Mr Mugabe. A spokesman for the Ministry of Defence said General Bramall would see members of the British military advisory and training team, and hold discussions with Government ministers and senior officers of the national army. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Jul 81 p 1]

GENERAL ASSAULTED--Major-General Josiah Tungamirai, of the Zimbabwe National Army, is in Andrew Fleming hospital, Salisbury, after being assaulted by unknown people in Glen View on Sunday evening. His wife, Pamela, said last night that the assailants, in two cars, had blocked General Tungamirai's vehicle after he had driven his sister to Glen View. A nurse in his ward said last night that the general's condition had improved and that he would probably be discharged tomorrow. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Jul 81 p 1]

BIRTH CONTROL--Bulawayo. The drop in the population growth rate in Zimbabwe from 3,7 to 3,2 has been acclaimed by international organisations, the outgoing Family Planning Association director, Mr Peter Dodds, said in Bulawayo yesterday. Addressing the annual conference of the Matabeleland Family Planning Association, Mr Dodds said this achievement in reducing birth rates had been noted by the Population Reference Bureau, a reputable international organisation. "The conclusion they drew of the Family Planning Association work was that the growth rate had been brought down. "This is the first time it has happened in Africa. That is the proof of the pudding. Ours is a voluntary movement. The people themselves are accepting the logic and merit of the services we make available to them," Mr Dodds said. Commenting briefly on the controversy over Depo-Provera, Mr Dodds said despite the arguments against it the drug was registered in Zimbabwe with the Drug Control Council. Mr Dodds said it was time family planning groups in Africa got together "on an African basis and discussed family planning". The chairman of the Matabeleland Family Planning Association, Mr E. M. van der Meulen, said the use of Depo-Provera by the family planning unit had always been guided by "the experience and advice of the International Planned Parenthood Federation and the World Health Organisation". [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Jul 81 p 3]

CAPITALISM DENOUNCED--The Zimbabwe Government would not be able to achieve its ideals without the youth of the country turning from capitalism to socialism, the Minister of Youth, Sport and Recreation, Mr Ernest Kadungure, said in the House of Assembly yesterday. Giving his reply in the debate on the Presidential Address, Mr Kadungure said the Government was determined to do away with practices of drug taking, theft and prostitution among youth. A programme of work had also been drawn up for former combatants and other jobless young people to allow them to "spearhead the economic revolution". His ministry intended to establish a national youth centre, hopefully in Salisbury, and from that a youth leadership training and conference centre would be developed. Already, Mr Kadungure said, administrative centres for youth had been set up in all the provinces and these would be followed by district administrative centres. Also to be established by his ministry was a national sports council, one of whose chief tasks was to be the

removal of the "imbalance" in the provision of sporting facilities. It would also ensure that any form of racial discrimination in sport would be dealt with "in a most unsympathetic way".--Ziana's Parliamentary Service. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Jul 81 p 1]

BEEF CRISIS--The cut in the beef allocation has resulted in many workers being laid off and the shortage may reach crisis point soon, leading butchers said yesterday. A spokesman for the Association of Meat Traders said: "A considerable number of staff, both black and white, have lost their jobs in the last few weeks as a result of the cut in allocations." Stocks were very low, he added. The secretary of the Zimbabwe Butchers' Association, Mr Chris Mbanga, said some members were closing their businesses every afternoon because of the meat shortage. Others were rationing their supplies to customers in a bid to please everyone. He said butchers who were buying meat directly from farmers were depressing the supply to the Cold Storage Commission, as more favourable prices could be negotiated in a private sale. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Jul 81 p 1]

AIR FORCE PLANES ON SALE--The Air Force of Zimbabwe is selling six light aircraft. They were replaced by more modern types several years ago and are now surplus, an AFZ spokesman said yesterday. The planes, all Aermacchi-Lockheed AL60-B2 Conquestos, were bought more than 10 years ago as a ground attack and courier plane. The single-engined propeller-driven craft could carry up to six passengers at a maximum speed of less than 200 km/h, said the spokesman. He was unwilling to disclose the price the AFZ expects to get for the planes as they were out to tender but all six are fully serviceable and spares come with the package. The planes could be sold as a block or individually. The Ministry of Trade and Commerce was handling the sale. "We could probably have got more for them if we sold externally but it was decided to sell inside the country so those people needing this sort of plane would benefit." When considering the tenders, which would be opened on Friday, August 14, the Ministry would consider both the price offered and the need for the potential buyer. Government departments had been offered the planes but none were interested. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Jul 81 p 11]

FISH FOOD PLAN--A Norton-based fishing company, V and M Fisheries (Pvt.) Limited, is to go into commercial fish farming to provide cheaper food with protein for people in the rural areas, the firm's managing director, Mr Mike Moroney said. He had already built ponds for experiments with bream from overseas of tilapia species. "We want to produce high breed fish which will give our people cheaper high protein diets," he said. The ponds at Norton would be used as hatcheries and others would be built in the rural areas for breeding. If experiments scheduled to start in October succeed, the company would be the first to engage in commercial fish farming in the country. Mr Moroney said if his company succeeded in experiments, production would start in December. "It takes six months before we can start marketing." Production of this species of bream would be two to three times more than present local products. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Jul 81 p 1]

RAILWAY WAGONS--The \$5.5 million Zambia Railways order for goods wagons placed with a Salisbury company, Morewear Industries Ltd, is almost complete, a spokesman for the firm said this week. He said 206 had been assembled and delivered to Lusaka. The remaining 30 would be finished this month. Morewear Industries won the heavily-contested contract last year. The wagons would be paid for by the EEC which recommended the buying of rolling stock from Zimbabwe. The wagons are expected to speed up the delivery of Zambia's goods from Zimbabwe and South Africa. Zambia's Minister of Transport, Mr Rajah Kunda, inspected some of the finished wagons this week. The minister was in Salisbury for the Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) which was attended by heads of state and government. [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 23 Jul 81 p 1]

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